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British Pursue Axis Forces 100 Miles; Nazis Rush Planes From the Balkans; Stalin Gives Second Front Assurance

German diversion of reserves intended for use against Russia indicates plight.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—The Eighth Army's victorious campaign in North Africa is already beginning to prove an effective diversion, at least in the air.

Reliable reports reaching London today indicate that Germans already have transferred a "considerable number" of bomber squadrons from Italy and Eastern Europe to Libya.

Although it is unlikely that any planes either fighters or bombers actually have been withdrawn from action on the Russian front, the planes which have been sent were taken from vital reserves intended for use against the Soviets.

Furthermore there is now reason to believe that the Germans are using troop-carrying planes to bring up infantry reserves in an effort to save Field Marshal Rommel's desperate situation.

Diverted to North Africa

From well-informed quarters comes the information that at least three infantry divisions which were being held in reserve in the Balkans for use in the Caucasus have been diverted to North Africa.

Of more immediate importance, however, is drain on the Luftwaffe itself. It is acknowledged here that Marshal Rommel's best hope of avoiding complete annihilation is to restore some sort of balance in the air.

Hitherto the British and Allied forces have enjoyed increasing numerical superiority, and latest reports confirm the impression that the retreating Axis columns now have almost no air protection—certainly nothing that could be called an air umbrella.

Axis losses in planes have been very heavy not only in Egypt, but over Malta. Thus it is already clear that in the air at any rate the present Allied offensive in North Africa is developing into the sort of major diversion which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt promised the Russians last summer.

Small Loss in Planes

The Middle East communiqué today which declares: "The Eighth Army continued its pursuit of the enemy throughout yesterday," records the loss of only four British aircraft.

It states: "Our fighters kept constant patrol over land forces," and adds the significant comment, "There were no Stuka raids." It also says that air activity over Malta was on a small scale.

"Heavy-scale bombing attacks," the communiqué goes on, "effectively harassed enemy withdrawal along the coastal road."

The truth is that these air attacks on the retreating German columns are the crucial point in the present phase of the battle.

Action by Rear Guard

The enemy, according to all appearances, isn't yet routed. He is retreating rapidly behind a fairly effective screen put up by the rear guard of Axis tanks and antitank guns.

This screen, however, doesn't keep off air attack, and Axis troops, supplies, and armored cars are withdrawing along the road "well west of Daba," as the communiqué reveals, are being pounded and strafed from the air almost at will

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13,000 prisoners taken and 339 tanks hit as confusion of enemy increases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The British Eighth Army in Egypt was pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing forces almost 100 miles from the line they had held since July 1. British official reports merely said the fighting had extended west of El Daba, 33 miles to the west, but Axis reports acknowledged a retreat almost to Matruh, 104 miles westward along the coast.

Two breaches made by Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's men in the Axis line had enabled them to encircle large sections of Marshal Rommel's force. The total of prisoners had increased to 13,000, the larger proportion of them Italians, who appear to have been left on foot while the Germans attempted to make good their escape by tank and truck. Among the prisoners is Gen. Francisco Scotti, commander of the famous Italian Trento division. Of the tanks, about 50 more Italian and 20 German have been knocked out, bringing the total to 339.

Not all Marshal Rommel's force has been caught in the surprise British move, however, for a sizable proportion is making the best of its way westward along the coastal road, screened by tanks. This flight seems to have gone as far as Matruh, where the corridor between the Qattara Depression and the coast widens from 40 miles at El Alamein, to 100 miles.

Whether the Axis forces can make a stand anywhere this side of the Egyptian border, which is 136 miles west of Matruh, depends partly on where the reinforcements said to be on their way to Rommel can be brought into play.

At the moment the strength of the British and American air attacks on the fleeing Axis troops and on their bases behind the lines has largely disorganized the Axis leader's supply lines and possible defense points. This has been done without any effective opposition from Axis airmen.

Whether Hitler can send Marshal Rommel sufficient bombers and fighters to change the balance in the air—and whether in any case Marshal Rommel's fuel supplies are sufficient to feed the air reinforcements—remains to be seen.

The British Mediterranean fleet is operating to good purpose around the coast. Few oil tankers for Marshal Rommel have escaped them. Today they announced the sinking of six more Axis ships, with two large supply ships damaged. Moreover, Germany continues to radiocast Spanish reports of a large British naval force assembled off Gibraltar—numbering nearly 125 craft—which, if true, may be expected to play a determining role in the campaign in the near future.

The Germans, who devoted most of their communiqué to minor engagements in Russia, allowed two brief paragraphs for the events in Egypt, where they conceded that fighting was in progress around Matruh.

In the Pacific, fresh Japanese troops landed on Guadalcanal Island Nov. 4, appear not to be sufficiently numerous to endanger the American defenders, so long as the Japanese Fleet is kept at a distance. They may, however, interfere with American plans to broaden their holding on the island.

Associated Press Cablephoto; Radiophoto

'V' for Victory and How It's Done

Top: This enemy supply train was bombed by Royal Air Force long-range fighters and South African Air Force light bombers in the deserts of North Africa. An ammunition truck was blown to pieces and the locomotive set on fire as the planes raked the train with cannon fire. This picture, received in London by cable from Cairo, arrived in New York by trans-Atlantic plane. Bottom: A British Tommy holds up two fingers in the victory sign as he leads two German prisoners—backs to camera—to an enclosure the United Nations have set up on the North African front. Picture transmitted by radio from Cairo to New York.

Egypt:

British Fight Inside Rommel's Own Lines

Three fast armored divisions of the British Eighth Army led by Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery have driven two wedges through General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces and are

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'Sixth Tire' Sale Spotty; Lisbon to Crush Strikes; Oil Peddlers Protected

The World's Day—November 6, 1942

Washington: Sale of Tires to Government Spotty

The 35-mile speed limit is being observed quite well in the United States, but sale to the Government of "sixth tires" is spotty, reports Rubber Co-ordinator William M. Jeffers.

A contract with Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans for building 1,200 large cargo-carrying airplanes has been approved but not yet signed by the War Production Board, according to Andrew Jackson Higgins, shipbuilder.

Men classified as 3-A in the draft because of dependents, are being urged to shift to war industries. Regardless of the work undertaken there they will be given longer deferment under 3-B, Selective Service officials say.

Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, recommended an immediate halt to voluntary enlistments for the armed forces and the creation of a new nine-member committee with full authority to control the distribution of manpower in testimony before a Senate Labor Subcommittee.

War Production Chief, Donald M. Nelson endorsed the principle of manpower legislation before the Senate Military Committee but predicted that 99 times in 100 compulsion would be unnecessary to get Americans into the war effort.

A blueprint of Anglo-American war production in 1943, President Roosevelt indicated at his press conference, will result from the current visit to this country of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister.

President Roosevelt hopes to make an Armistice Day address about five minutes long if he can find time to write one.

In Europe: Strikes in Lisbon to Be 'Crushed'

Strikes in Lisbon, Portugal, by telephone, shipyard, and dock and streetcar workers will be crushed "with utmost energy," Premier Antonio de Olivera Salazar declared following a special night meeting of the Portuguese Cabinet.

An Axis parley in Berlin appeared to be under way with reports from Switzerland that Japanese diplomats in Europe had been called to a conference. Earlier unconfirmed reports said that Premier Mussolini had visited Berlin. [Page 6.]

American citizens arrested in Norway—believed to number several hundred—have been interned in a camp near Oslo, but soon will be transferred to Germany, reports from Stockholm said. The Americans were reported arrested Oct. 18.

Polish patriots blew up a German munitions train near Warsaw according to the Moscow Radio which said the train hit mines laid in the track, killing more than 60 of the escorting German troops.

French workers in Germany whose contracts expired on Oct. 1 have been ordered to renew the contracts or face deportation to Polish salt mines, it was disclosed in London.

Gestapo agent arrested some 2,000 Bulgarian soldiers in Serbia, it was reported by the British Radio, which said that arrests were due to the number of Bulgarian desertions.

British 18-year-olds whose conscription was legalized in a Royal Proclamation two weeks ago, are to register for military service this week end. It was stated in London that the call-up was the result of urgent need for men in all three of the armed services.

New England: Kerosene Peddlers to Be Protected

OPA has no intention of so rationing kerosene that peddlers need go out of business, declared John Neukom, National Chief of Oil Rationing, in Boston.

Aggressive action to win the war will be dominant issue at national C. I. O. convention meeting next week in Boston, C. I. O. leaders working on preliminaries declared. [Page 2.]

New canteen, clubhouse and recreational facilities for merchant seamen will be established by the United Seamen's Service, it was announced today by Hugo W. Wolter of the U. S. O. [Page 5.]

National: Traffic Halted on Jones Island, N. Y.

Traffic was halted and causeways from Cedar Beach on Jones Island 40 miles east of New York blocked during an intensive investigation by police agencies. There was no official explanation.

The annual budget of the American Red Cross for services to the armed forces rose from $800,000 to $35,000,000 in two years and probably will increase another 50 per cent in anticipation of an Army and Navy of "between nine and ten million," Robert E. Bondy, National Administrator of Services to the armed forces, said.

Americas: Great Rush of Mexican Volunteers

Senator Arturo Martinez Adamo of Mexico said at Los Angeles the rush of volunteers in Mexico to take military training was so great the Government was running short of people to train them.

President Arroyo Del Rio of Ecuador and his party will begin their trip to Washington Monday, Nov. 16, it was announced officially at Quito. First stop will be at Bogotá, Colombia, where he will remain three days.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Huge Feeding Job Well Done

Success in serving the 35,000,000 meals a day which wartime United States is eating away from home as compared with a prewar rate of 20,000,000, can be traced to the industry-wide committee functioning under the National Restaurant Association, declared Robert Jahrling, a committee member, in an interview today prior to a meeting here of hotel men and restaurateurs.

Mr. Jahrling, who is President of Springfield's Highland Hotel, is one of the members of the industry's War Emergency Food Control Committee, which is smoothing the path of all public eating places, through co-operation to anticipate needs.

"We are succeeding in our wartime task," he reported, "which is nearly double our regular job, and yet rationing, manpower shortage, and priorities are preventing us from expanding to a point which would have been justified in normal times.

"Through our Committee, which has full-time members stationed in Washington to confer with Government officials on anything affecting our task, we have been able to do better than expected in meeting the problems of shortages of sugar, help, coffee, maintenance supplies, and now meat."

Mr. Jahrling, who for many years has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Hotel Association and the International Hotel Alliance, as well as of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, also came to Boston to spread enthusiasm for the Dec. 5 meeting scheduled for Mexico City, at which hotel men of the Americas are to meet in order to increase good will during and after the war.

The Mexico meeting was called to lay plans for a campaign "To See the Americas First" after the war.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Giant Blanket Of Thick Smoke To Hide Boston

New scheme to protect metropolitan area in case of air raids is awaiting army approval.

By William R. Frye
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Clouds of thick, black smoke, pouring out of home and factory furnaces, may blanket 300 square miles of Metropolitan Boston in a giant "smokeout" if enemy bombers attack, it was learned today.

Under plans now complete and awaiting Army approval, Greater Boston's 1,800,000 population would, on the sound of the air-raid siren, put old rags or rubbish on their fires and generate smoke enough to engulf their homes and nearby military targets.

A test of the new civilian defense weapon, to be the first large-scale smokeout in the United States, now awaits only the receipt of an Army directive on smoke screens from Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command.

Facts Disclosed

These facts were disclosed in Boston today by Lieut.-Col. James W. H. Myrick, Director of the Smoke Inspection Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Promises of co-operation in any smokeout test have been secured by Colonel Myrick from several hundred Greater Boston factories, public utilities, railroads, tugboats, steamships, schools, government buildings, and private commercial establishments. Twenty-nine cities and towns in the Metropolitan Smoke District are affected.

An executive order protecting persons and establishments which generate smoke from the danger of lawsuit has been framed and awaits Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signature, he disclosed.

The Colonel's plans have been made in conjunction with the Camouflage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Law Enforcement

In peacetime, it is Colonel Myrick's principal task to enforce Bay State laws on smoke abatement. Now under the pressure of war, his office is reversing its objective—so far as air raids are concerned—and planning for the creation of a great smoke blanket over Boston.

The idea is borrowed from London and several German cities, where men and women operating tiny smoke pots or furnace fires have taken this means to throw enemy bombers off their objectives.

In Gary, Ind., Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., small-scale smokeouts have been attempted, with mixed success, but never before in the United States has an area even approaching 300 square miles been involved, Colonel Myrick said.

Center Protected

One big objection to the smokeout has been the fact that wind can carry away particles of soot generated locally. But if an entire area, like Metropolitan Boston, were blanketed, then central portions would be protected no matter what direction the wind was blowing, he pointed put.

"Of course the scheme is not fool-proof against any weather conditions," Colonel Myrick declared. "But the chances of its accomplishing its purpose—that of throwing bombardiers off their target—are very good."

In London, 2,000,000-odd chimney pots, generating smoke which mixed with fog, helped screen the British capital from air raids in

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

President Is Confident No Inter-Party Strife in View

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The Congress and President of the United States have an identically strong determination to win the war and nothing that happened in Tuesday's election can affect this, President Roosevelt said today.

Parrying questions as to the meaning of the Republican victories on Nov. 3, the President appeared to be confident that no inter-party strife would rise to hamper or hamstring America's prosecution of the war.

At the same time, however, the President indicated disapproval of congressional suggestions that the national work-week be lengthened by legislative action. He said that there was concrete and abundant proof from Britain and Germany that production declined, rather than rose, when people worked more than a certain number of hours. He explained that in some crucial munitions factories the Nazis had increased the work week from 48 to 70 or more hours and that, within two months, production was less than it had been originally.

Average 46 to 47 Hours

The President also stated that most of America's important war industries were already working 48 hours a week and the average for the rest was 46 to 47 hours.

These White House developments followed indications that the strongly reinforced Republican membership in both the Senate and the House of Representatives is going to demand, and may receive, a much larger voice in running the congressional end of the war.

Furthermore, it seems likely that the Republican attitude on such vitally important questions as labor and the New Deal will find marked, if not decisive, support from a number of conservatively-inclined Southern Democrats.

Perhaps the two most significant developments of the Republican victory was the immediate demand for (1) a Democratic-Republican

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Stalin Gives Second Front Assurance; Nazi Defeat Opens New Field to Allies

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin gravely told Russia's allies tonight that failure to open a second front would result in catastrophe for them and at the same time assured his people that there would be such a United Nations offensive "sooner or later."

He expressed confidence in the military potential of the Allied coalition—the United States, Britain and Russia.

It has "all the possibilities for victory and it will win," he said, urging at the same time that ideological differences between Russia and its allies not be stressed "in the face of the common foe."

He said that if there were a second front in Europe drawing 60 German divisions away from Russia as during the first World War, "we would be witnessing the end of the German-Fascist armies because our troops would be in Pskov, Minsk and Zhitomir."

Instead, he said, Russia has 3,000,000 of the enemy arrayed against it in 240 divisions while only 15 Axis divisions were engaged by the British Eighth Army in Egypt.

Cost of Delay

He said that because of the lack of a second front the Germans had been able to break through the Russian lines last summer for their 300-mile eastward and southeastward drives which have carried them to the banks of the Volga River, into Stalingrad, and deep into the Caucasus.

"I think no other army or country could stand up to such an onslaught,' he said. Then, answering the question, "will there be a second front?" he said.

"Yes, there will be one sooner or later because it is no less essential for our allies than us."

Mr. Stalin's 44-minute address to the Moscow Soviet was in commemoration of the quarter-century anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

He said that it was not enough that United Nations resources were growing but that they must also be mobilized for victory.

"There are people who doubt that the British-Soviet-American coalition can mobilize all its resources.

"They say that as a result of our different social systems we cannot do this but I think this is not so."

Minimizes Differences

It would be ridiculous, he added, to stress ideological differences between Russia and its allies in the face of the common foe.

"We must act in collaboration. The British-Soviet-American coalition has all the possibilities for victory and it will win."

The "moral and political reserves of the Germans in Europe are being exhausted" and the peoples are stirring, the Premier said. "The enslaved nations are awaiting their turn to take revenge on the oppressors.

"They know that the Italian-German coalition is falling to

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

President Minimizes U. S. Part in Victory

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 6

President Roosevelt analyzed the allied campaign in North Africa today as having the appearance of a victory of major proportions.

Things seemed to be going extremely well, he told a press conference, adding that there was not much news which had not appeared in the communiqués.

Replying to a question, Mr. Roosevelt said that only a small part of the equipment used in the assault against Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces was of American origin. Probably far less than half of the equipment came from the United States, he said, and this equipment, he went on, has been instrumental in the advance only to a minor degree.

Lyttelton's visit to the United States linked with change in war-production plans: Page 8.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeat on his heavily fortified line between El Alamein and the Qattara Depression opens up such glittering prospects for the future that it is difficult to keep enthusiasm within bounds.

It is a great victory without the slightest doubt. The menace to Alexandria certainly seems to have been removed, and with it the German dream of closing Suez and pushing an army across Arabia and Iran to take the Russians in the rear has gone up in the smoke of Egyptian battle.

Instead of the Germans being in a position to push for conquest of the entire Middle East, the combined United Nations forces in Egypt see opening up before them a possibility of wiping out the entire Axis bridgehead in Africa. If the defeat could be converted into the real rout of German-Italian forces which could be pressed back to Tripoli, then the whole picture of the war would take the most favorable turn the United Nations have enjoyed on any front since the war began.

Opens Possibilities

Driving Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps not only from Egypt but also from Libya and Tripoli would clear the way for a reopening of the Mediterranean and for offensives northward into German-held Europe from the Mediterranean. In the opinion of many eminent military experts, this is the way Hitler is going to be defeated—by offensives up through the Balkans and the Italian Peninsula, perhaps also through Spain, rather than across the English Channel.

Further elimination of Marshal Rommel's position in Africa would put a burden on Italy's will to war which could well be decisive, and its impact on Vichy France would be profound. It is not imagining too much to believe that the day United Nations' troops reach the frontiers of French North

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

All-Out Mobilization Program for Winning of the War Is Planned by the C. I. O.

Rumors of Oil Rationing On 50 Per Cent Basis Denied

Rumors that applicants for fuel-oil rations were being allotted on the average 40 to 50 per cent of last year's figure were branded as unfounded and false by rationing officials today.

High ranking men in the Boston School Committee, to which body has been turned over much of the work of registering applicants and computing rations, declared, "We do not know of a single case where the allotted ration this year is as low as 40 per cent of last year's consumption. They are all falling somewhere between 66 per cent and 85 per cent."

There is one possible exception, however, they explained. If a family consisted of five or six members last year and lived in a corrspondingly large house and the family had since been reduced to two or three, the fuel-oil ration would be low compared with last year. But in unextraordinary circumstances the 40 per cent estimate bears no relation to the facts, it was said.

One School Committee official remarked that in working out several hypothetical cases for his own satisfaction, he had found it virtually impossible to work to a 50 per cent ration under anything like reasonable circumstances.

Officials added, moreover, that if a householder later finds his ration is impractially low—due to his not having been able, perhaps, to report accurately how much fuel he used last year—he can appeal to his rationing board and will without any difficulty at all receive supplemental ration coupons.

This of course does not mean, it was pointed out, that fuel-oil users will receive as much oil as their ration calls for. What they actually are able to buy depends wholly upon how much petroleum comes into New England this winter.

State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., yesterday added 200 deputies to the number engaged in computing fuel-oil rations in Boston.

There were 117,000 users registered last week in Boston, and the staff had to be increased in order to insure rations being figured by November 17, 18, and 19 when coupons will be ready for distribution, it was announced.

By a Staff Photographer

Netherlands Seaman Gets Fitted to a Warm Sweater

Able-Bodied Seaman Pelter Zeeman of the Netherlands merchant marine gets fitted in a turtle-neck sweater knitted by Women Volunteers for Holland Relief in the Boston area. Fitting him is Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, Chairman of the Volunteers, who are associated with the Queen Wilhelmina Fund. Looking on, left to right, are Capt. H. Stuy, commander of a Dutch merchantman; Chief Engineer H. S. Dumoulin and Second Officer Leonard Van Beusehom. Captain Stuy's ship recently successfully ran the gantlet to Murmansk, weathering a six-day fight in which his few guns ran out of ammunition.

Convention Puts Stress On Victory

"The C. I. O. convention will adopt unanimously and enthusiastically an all-out mobilization program for winning the war," Van A. Bittner, chairman of the resolutions committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here today.

"Every element of our citizenship and every resource of our nation must be mobilized to win this world battle for freedom and democracy."

Other national C. I. O. leaders here for the opening Monday of the annual convention of the C. I. O. likewise centered on the victory issue.

The meeting, one of the two major conventions of American labor this year, will focus on aggressive action to win the war.

Labor's Attitude

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America and chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, said:

"The major thing of importance in this convention is how labor can be helpful in winning the war and bringing it to as speedy a conclusion as possible. In discussing these problems, we feel we can make a good contribution to the war effort."

James B. Carey, National Secretary of the C. I. O.:

"This is the fifth convention of the C. I. O. The symbolic V will be the keynote of our meeting. We look forward to this conference adding in large measure to national and international unity among the United Nations."

Win the War

Len De Caux, Editor of the C. I. O. News:

"It's definitely a win-the-war convention that is going to call for the most aggressive prosecution of the war on every front. Labor has most to win and most to lose in this war, and it is demanding an all-out effort."

John Brophy, National Director of Industrial Union Councils of the C. I. O.:

"The winning of the war and the winning of the peace are the two parts of a common program around which the hopes of labor and democratic forces are centered. It is to this task that the C. I. O. devotes itself."

A resolution calling for the labor movements of all the United Nations getting together will doubtless be passed, it is forecast among convention leaders. The C. I. O. has already given this project support.

This is the proposal which the two British labor leaders, Jack Tanner and Bryn Roberts, outlined to the General Executive Board of the C. I. O. yesterday and again at a C. I. O. dinner given them last night.

A. F. of L. Relations

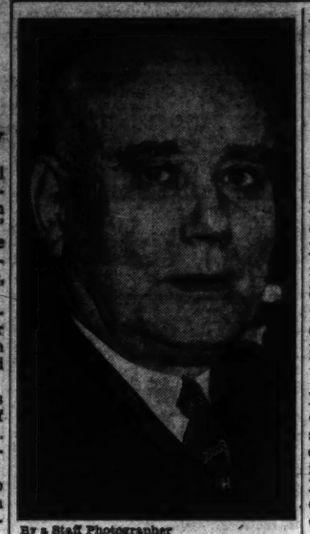
Little new in the way of the making of peace between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor is expected. The convention will probably ratify what has already been done, it is said, and give certain instructions as to how to proceed further with the negotiations, which will be resumed following this convention.

The prospects of unity are regarded among C. I. O. principals as "not terribly good," and the process of coming together is adjudged lengthy.

Practically nothing is looked for in the way of convention action on John L. Lewis, first President of the C. I. O., who led his union, the United Mine Workers, out of the C. I. O. recently. The Lewis issue is regarded by many as settled. Had Mr. Lewis stayed in, the dispute between him and the C. I. O. would have come up very vigorously, and it is quite possible he and his union might have been suspended.

Objections against freezing workers on their jobs are looked for. C. I. O. spokesmen have felt that there is duplication and competition of agencies and other factors which should be cleared up before compulsory manpower legislation is passed.

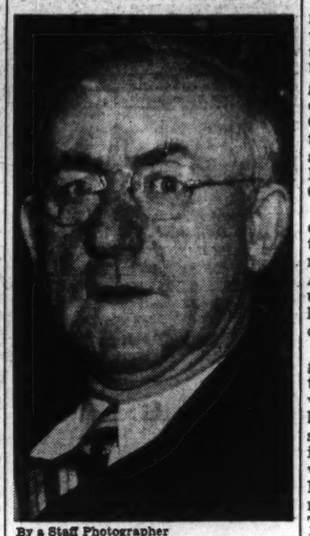
Stronger labor representation on government boards, such as the War Production Board, will be urged.



By a Staff Photographer

Van A. Bittner

Assistant to the President of the United Steelworkers of America, a major C. I. O. union, and chairman of the resolutions committee of next week's national C. I. O. convention. The resolutions committee began its sessions this morning at the Hotel Statler, where the convention will be held.



By a Staff Photographer

John Brophy

National Director of C. I. O. Councils, of which there are some 250 in the states and larger cities. These are the state and community legislative bodies of the C. I. O., which also look after other C. I. O. labor interests.

By a Staff Photographer

Bryn Roberts

British trade union official, who next week will make the first address to a national convention of the C. I. O. that any British labor leader has ever made. Mr. Roberts is general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees. Heretofore British labor has had fraternal relations only with the older wing of the American trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor.

Brakes Put On Fervor Of British Labor

The British workman has actually had to be curbed in his war effort since the spur of Dunkirk, Bryn Roberts of London said in an interview this morning at the Hotel Statler, adding that he would throw his hat up when the same degree of enthusiasm had been reached on this side of the Atlantic.

The Ministry of Labor in Great Britain, he explained, after conducting a survey by health inspectors, found that the voluntary overtime had produced exhaustion in many instances, and Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, issued orders enforcing one rest day in every seven days.

Mr. Roberts, a native of Wales, and General Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees of Great Britain, will be the first representative of the British Trade Union Congress to address a C. I. O. convention, when he speaks next Tuesday, the second day of the national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the Statler.

Crossed Atlantic

He crossed the Atlantic, for the first time, about six weeks ago, with Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. They were fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto, Canada, last month, and after the two of them spoke last evening at a dinner of the C. I. O. Executive Board, Mr. Tanner returned to Canada.

The subject of Mr. Roberts' address next week will be international relationships, including the much-discussed question of an Angla - American - Soviet trade union committee. Today, however, he was not prepared to make any observations in that connection.

Having come up the hard way, going full time into a coal pit at the age of 13, at "14 bob a week," with a working day of nine and a half hours, Mr. Roberts sees considerable hope for British working class youth in the postwar world. The proposed new school-leaving age, he felt, would cause no hardship to parents if the T. U. C. suggestions for social adjustments were accepted.

Worked for Education

Few persons could have worked harder for an education. After the long day down the mine, he attended night school and earned a scholarship which took him to London, to a labor college for four years. At the age of 24 he returned to Wales to accept an important appointment in the Miners Federation, being the youngest leader of miners then in the Welsh coal fields. In 1934 he left the miners to take up his present position with the Union of Public Employees.

Thus conversant with the coal situation, he said that no matter what efforts were made to increase production, there would be a shortage in Britain this winter, for there would not be sufficient fuel to meet the needs of both the war industries and the homes. The British people, however, he added, were resigned to the hardship of empty grates.

Disputes that clogged the war effort, he reported, had become so few in Britain that they were practically negligible, with Government approval necessary before a man could quit his job. On both sides of the Atlantic, he had noticed, a little strike somewhere made big headlines and became greatly exaggerated in public opinion.

For the first time in British mining industry, he stated, there is a national minimum wage of four pounds, ten shilling a week, and all industries are receiving fair wages under present conditions, even agriculture, which has "come into its own" as a result of nationally negotiated minimum rates "due to the far-sighted food policy of the Government on one hand and statesmanship of trade unions on the other." He expects to go back to England next week.

Two Congressional Losers In Bay State Force Recount

Two defeated Massachusetts candidates for Representative in Congress today were speeding completion of official requests for recounts to meet the 5 p. m. deadline for filing of recount petitions.

The two candidates are:

Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg, Republican nominee, who lost to Philip J. Philbin, former Secretary to Senator David I Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, in the Third District, by 708 votes.

William A. Carey, Democratic Boston City Councilor, who trailed Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by 3,197 votes in the Tenth District.

Mayor Woollacott moved for a recount at the insistence of the Republican National Committee, which is passing up no opportunities to increase the G.O.P. strength in the House of Representatives. The pressure came from Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and House Minority Leader.

Mr. Carey, however, made a recount move immediately. Friends of Mr. Herter also took out recount petitions to protect Mr. Herter's interests. In case Mr. Carey files recount requests covering only part of the District, the Herter forces are ready to force a recount throughout the District.

Under State law, to obtain a recount the petitioner must file at least 50 voter signatures from each ward of Boston in the District; five voter signatures from each of the wards in other cities involved; five signatures from each precinct town in the district or from a multiple precinct town of less than 2,500 population, and 10 signatures from each precinct in towns over 2,500 poplation.

Today, it was still undecided whether State Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, defeated Republican candidate for State Treasurer, will seek a recount. He lost to Francis X. Hurley, former Democratic State Auditor, by 11,244 votes. The tally was Mr. Hurley 662,288, Mr. Curtis 651,055. To gain a State-wide recount, Mr. Curtis must file 1,000 voter signatures, not more than 250 from each of four different counties, within 10 days after the election.

National Record For War Worker: Week of 120 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6—When it comes to war work, hats off to Ray Wood, employee of the Package Machinery Company, who has just hung up a national record by working 120 hours in one week, according to Roe S. Clark, vice-president and treasurer of the Company.

When an emergency call came for parts for small arms munitions machines in double-quick time, Mr. Wood volunteered to work the necessary hours to complete the job. He did. As a veteran of World War I, he knew what it meant to be on the fighting front and to have the weapons to fight with.

For five days he worked 17 hours a day and for 2 days, 17½ hours each. He reported at 7 a. m. and quit at 1 a. m.

Officials give the best previous record as 112 hours.

Bushnell Asks Indictment In Bristol Cases

Frank G. Volpé, Assistant Attorney General, today appeared before the Bristol County Grand Jury in an effort to secure indictments in connection with graft charges involving purchase of foodstuffs for the Bristol County Tuberculosis Hospital at Attleboro.

This constitutes the second time that Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, has gone over the head of a District Attorney on an important case. The first time he superseded Hugh A. Cregg, Essex County District Attorney, by obtaining indictments against, and convictions of, Lawrence city officials on graft charges. The Bristol County District Attorney is William C. Crossley.

The Bristol County case is the result of charges brought by John M. Russell, State OPA Enforcement Attorney, that a dealer supplying the Attleboro Hospital had substituted cheap grades of meat for higher grades.

Mr. Russell also charged there was failure to maintain correct records, failure to list purchases and sales, as well as violation of OPA price ceilings.

Leo H. Coughlin, Essex County Commissioner, brought the case to the attention of Mr. Russell following the arrest of a hospital employee charged with theft of foodstuffs. Mr. Coughlin for four weeks has refused to sign the pay roll of the institution becaues the employee, Charles J. Paquetti of Attleboro, was permitted to return to his job after being released on bail. The Paquetti case is still pending.

Mr. Coughlin charged that unprecendented sums were spent by the hospital for foodstuffs. He protested to Mr. Russell, who immediately brought the case to the attention of the Attorney General's office.

Women Volunteers Work For Dutch Seamen's Relief

Netherlands merchant seamen are principal beneficiaries of the knitting of some 900 women in the Boston area who already have produced more than 4,000 warm garments for war relief under the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, it was disclosed today by Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, Chairman of the local Women Volunteers for Holland Relief.

Almost any day at headquarters at 555 Boylston Street, Boston, sailors in mufti who have heroically weathered convoy attack may be seen getting outfitted with turtle-neck sweaters, socks, mufflers, gloves, and other items which are streaming from non-Dutch homes as well as from the Dutch colony, which of course is spearheading the program.

Mrs. Langendoen, whose husband is a first cellist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been heading the program for more than a year, using the office space of the Holland America Line, temporarily suspended by the war.

Netherlands freighters and cargo ships still ply the seas for freedom, generally in convoys of the United Nations, and whenever such a ship arrives in this area, crew members are invited to take advantage of relief facilities and to visit the special quarters in the Seaman's Club of Boston, 22 Batterymarch, at Milk Street.

While outfitting several seamen yesterday, Mrs. Langendoen and Theo. K. Hebert, Consul of the Netherlands here, took occasion to express, in an interview, their appreciation of what New England women were doing not only for the Netherlands at sea at the moment but also for postwar relief.

"We are also collecting garments to distribute to needy children and adults," they joined in saying, "as soon as we can occupy Holland and the East Indies."

They pointed to stacks of sewn work being shipped to New York for storage. Most of the knitted work is also being shipped to New York, for distribution to seamen from that point. Refugees, such as those who recently escaped and are now under military training in Canada, also are outfitted.

The former ticket office of the steamship line, which is being donated as relief headquarters here, has been turned into a salesroom as well as an outfitting room. On sale are chocolate, puddings, cookies, and other items of Dutch flavor. They are sold at retail levels to any visitor, although a wider profit for relief is made, thanks to a lower wholesale price available to the relief organization.

Profits are devoted to buying yarn, also at a lower wholesale price, which in turn is distributed to any interested knitter, who returns the finished garment.

Other fund-raising activities include such programs as the Nov. 20 benefit performance of Devi Dja and her famous Bali-Java dancers, in New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street.

Yesterday's outfitting was witnessed by three Dutch officers, Capt. H. Stuy, who as a ship commander ran out of ammunition in a six-day fight in the voyage to Murmansk recently; his Chief Engineer, H. S. Dumoulin, and Second Officer Leonard Van Beusehom.

Giant Blanket of Smoke

Continued from Page 1

1941 and forced the Germans to use area bombing, ineffective in a military sense, he declared.

Smoke Helped

When the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, together with the heavy cruiser Prince Eugen, were harbored at Brest, smoke screens helped to confuse R. A. F. raiders, he said.

Colonel Myrick estimates that if the people are willing to co-operate, it would take only about three minutes to blanket the entire Metropolitan district.

In broad daylight, Greater Boston's streets, rivers, buildings, and homes would then become clouded or completely disappear to the eyes of airplane pilots and bombardiers. Precision bombing would not be possible.

Smoke-outs would render the night-time blackout more effective, the Colonel said, as they would obscure rivers, harbors, and bays which would otherwise reflect the light of the moon and guide bombers to the vicinity of their targets.

Flares Ineffectual

Dropping of flares and starting of incendiary fires would not create sufficient light to spoil the smoke screen if it were properly laid, he declared.

The Army and Navy have been invited to join civilian defense officials in observing the results of Boston's first smokeout test, if and when it is held, with the Army being urged to take aerial photographs, Colonel Myrick said.

Smoke would begin pouring out of chimneys on the sound of the air-raid alarm—the siren signal sounded on the "red," when enemy planes are five minutes away. This is the point at which all traffic stops and when, at night, the blackout must be complete. In Massachusetts, the blackout begins on the "blue," when planes are 15 minutes away, and is complete on the "red"

Smoke Generators

Four manufacturing companies which produce smoke generators have been invited to demonstrate their equipment in the Boston test, and some tin-can-size smoke pots would be used, Colonel Myrick explained.

Smoke pots of the usual sort are unsatisfactory on the whole, however, he said, because they cast a screen which is not lighter than air and hence rises only six or seven feet. New ones, like those used in Britain, would be expensive, each costing approximately $8, and would require metals now subject to wartime priority, he added.

When home owners learn how, it will be the simplest thing in the world for them to turn their furnaces or fireplaces into smoke generators, Colonel Myrick feels.

What to Do

This is what the home owner will be asked to do, if the Army approves:

With an oil-burning furnace of the "gun" type or an automatically controlled coal furnace: Adjust the valves so as to increase the flow of oil and reduce the air intake; or simply throw a blanket over the intake valve.

If denied sufficient air, all fires, coal and oil alike, will produce smoke because of faulty combustion. Needed for correct combustion is 240 cubic feet of air for every pint of fuel oil, or every pound of coal.

When this method is used, however, care must be taken not to put the fire out. If a fuel oil flame does go out, readjustment and relighting are often difficult.

An alternate method of generating smoke is simply to throw oily rage, wet paper or leaves, or scraps of tar paper into the fire pot.

Coal Furnaces

With a hand-fired coal furnace: Prepare a hot fire by adding coal; then throw rubbish, rags, or tar paper on top, simultaneously cutting down the air supply.

Anyone who has tried to light a fire in a perverse fireplace knows how easy it is to produce smoke clouds, Colonel Myrick commented.

"Just as easily as turning a valve or throwing old rags on a flame," he said, "home owners could cover themselves and nearby military targets with a murky blanket of man-made darkness.

"There would be a price to pay in terms of dirty furnaces and also soot particles which would settle from the air, but it would hardly be as heavy as the price of successful bombing."

Murray Urges National Unity

National unity should begin in the "root' 'of America, and that root is labor-management, declared Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, addressing members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Paza today.

It was the first members luncheon held by the Chamber outside of the Chamber building for many years. The United States Army has just taken over the main dining room and entire top floor of the Chamber building.

Mr. Murray urged close co-operation between labor and management and frequent getting together to discuss problem and "get to know each other."

The mission of the S. I. O. is primarily to help America and to win the war right now. If winning of the war makes it necessary for labor to make sacrifices it must do so along with management, he declared.

The C. I. O. has been misunderstood and in many places is regarded as a sinful, reprehensive group, Mr. Murray said, who pointed out that the labor organizations are composed of men and women who work in mills, mines and facories over the United States and Canada. They are much the same as you, he told the business men. There are good and bad among them as in most all groups.

Fully three years ago the C. I. O. proposed to the government an industrial council plan of labor-management committees which are now finally appearing, he said. There are still, however, only 1,500 of them in the United States today, despite the countless number of plants engaged in war work.

Following the entry of the United States into the war, he said, "we threw bricks at each other and became a nation of fault finders. . . . Congress at no time being prepared to meet the demands of America. Since then we have gotten our feet on the ground. The War Production Board is now advocating labor-industry committees to speed up victory."

'E' Award Renewed For Fore River Yard

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the Fore River Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company a renewal of the Navy "E" award for a period of six months beginning from Oct. 2, 1942.

This renewal grants the Fore River Yard the right to add a white star to the pennant which they now have.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

A talk on "Ship Models" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, Boston, will be held at 1 p. m. The guest speaker will be Sheila MacDonald, speaking on "Women's Voluntary Services During This War." The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture free of charge.

French Lecture by Prof. André Morize of Harvard University, on "Psychologie de la Résistance." Under the auspices of Alliance Française and Salon Française, Junior League Theater, Zero Marlborough Street, at 3:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	187
2,500 gals.	155.8
2,000 gals.	124⅔
1,500 gals.	93½

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder late tonight with light rain. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Colder late tonight with light rain.

Southwestern Maine: Much colder tonight with light rain along coast.

New Hampshire: Much colder tonight with snow flurries in mountain section and light rain near coast.

Vermont: Much colder tonight with snow fluerries in mountain section.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:39 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 10:44 p. m.: height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 5:33 p. m.

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Motorists Cut Speed but Lag In Tire Turn-in

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP) — The nation's motorists seem to be slowing down to the wartime speed limit, but are not doing so well when it comes to selling their "sixth tires" to the Government, William M. Jeffers, Rubber Coordinator, reported.

Mr. Jeffers said sectional reports indicated the 35-mile-per-hour speed limit was being observed, but added that only "spotty" results had been obtained in the program for buying all tires in excess of five per car.

However, other officials predicted the turn-in rate would shoot sharply upward about Nov. 12-14 when motorists must register for gas rationing in Middle West and Western States. They cannot qualify for motor fuel rations without certifying that they have disposed of their idle tires.

A hint of the vast potential reservoir of mileage which the turn-in plan might release in some areas was given in a report from Akron, Ohio. Officials there had expected 2,000 to 3,000 "sixth tires" to be turned in. Instead, they got 10,000.

Mr. Jeffers said the entire rubber program depended to a large extent on building up a government stockpile of usable tires.

"If idle tires come in, we will have time to inspect them, repair them, and turn them back to motorists who need them," he said. "Without these idle tires the task of keeping the nation's cars operating for essential mileage becomes far more difficult."

Mr. Jeffers said motorists were "doing a good job" of observing the speed limit and voluntarily restricting car use but warned that "an even better one must be done." Reports from Southern California termed the speed reduction there "nothing short of miraculous," while Northern California police reported 85 per cent compliance or better. The Minnesota Highway Police reported the speed limit was being generally observed in that State, and Minneapolis police estimated they were getting 92 per cent compliance. The Chicago Traffic Police predicted that "in another month we will have a hard time finding a speeder." Oregon reported 75 per cent of drivers were observing the limit, and Seattle, Wash., authorities reported conditions "pretty good and improving."

Conservation Plus

Wide World

Something New in Share-the-Ride Plans

Henry Roesch, personnel director of the Briggs Manufacturing Company in Detroit, whose new share-the-ride idea is being carried out by employees of the company, is pictured here with a group of the workers examining the map which fits into Mr. Roesch's plan. Attached to a huge drum, it is a map of the city of Detroit divided into 70 neighborhood areas, each one bearing a number. In background is a slotted rack with corresponding numbers. Into the rack the employees insert cards bearing their names and addresses, each designating whether or not the worker is a driver or a rider. The numbered slot is the same as the number of the neighborhood area in which the employee resides. Employees living in the same neighborhood thus get to know each other and share rides. Each man uses his own car about once a week this way, picking up his neighbors at their homes the day he drives. The saving in rubber is estimated to be about 80 per cent. If a man is transferred to another war plant he withdraws his share-the-ride card. Left to right are: D. S. Cliver, Frank Niesz, Walter Seiler, Mr. Roesch and John Shorek.

More Liberal Draft Status Is Seen in Shift to War Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Selective Service System is seeking to induce large numbers of men with dependents to shift from non-essential work to war-supporting occupations by offering them the prospect of longer deferment from the draft.

Officials at headquarters here said they had laid down the policy that men in Class 3-A (deferred because of dependents) who engage in an activity supporting the war effort should be transferred to 3-B (deferred because of the nature of their work), whether or not their particular jobs are listed as "essential" in their line of work.

Such men would thus have a double-deferment status. However, officials emphasized that this would not assure deferment for any specific length of time, such as the six-month period covered by the classification of a single man as necessary in essential work, but only until classes with lesser deferment claims are exhausted.

This illustration of the operation of the double deferment policy was given by officials:

A childless married man working as a barber could shift to an aircraft factory and get reclassification from 3-A to 3-B, even though his work consisted only of sweeping the factory floor or running the elevator.

This would defer him beyond the call of other married but childless barbers but would not postpone his induction beyond the call of other men in the aircraft plant who did work that was necessary to keep up the plant's production.

Likewise, all 3-A men in or entering farming, newspaper work and other occupations in the critical list should be re-classified to 3-B until it becomes necessary to make inductions from the ranks of persons in similar status, when the questions of the essentiality of their work or the number of their dependents would be considered.

The officials said the double-deferment policy, despite the major limitations on the extent of additional deferment provided, already was scoring noteworthy success in persuading married men to shift to war-connected work.

Thirty-four occupations have been listed as critical by Selective Service upon recommendation of the War Manpower Commission, and lists of key jobs within those occupations have been sent to local draft boards to guide them in determining deferment questions.

Other occupations also are to be designated as critical, and local draft boards have authority to consider unlisted occupations as critical ones if circumstances make it appear necessary to them in making their classifications.

Publisher Indicted in Army Morale Case Claims Aid Against Hitler in Mexico

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Charged by the Government with conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces, William Griffin, publisher of the New York Enquirer, testified yesterday that he had been "a supporter of President Roosevelt's policies ever since he was the Governor of New York."

In a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Garret W. Cotter on the publisher's protest against removal to Washington to face the indictment, Mr. Griffin further asserted that the President appointed him to the International Commission between Poland and the United States in 1936.

Mr. Griffin further testified that his newspaper had published an expose of Hitler's influence in Mexico and the training of German Army officers there. As a result, the publisher said, the Nazi Government barred his newspaper from Germany on Dec. 10, 1940.

Mr. Griffin was one of 27 named in the conspiracy indictment handed down in Washington. Previously the publisher had obtained adjournment of hearings.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced yesterday that a man and a woman were taken into custody Wednesday night and charged with conspiring to harbor Edward James Smythe, one of those named recently in the indictment charging conspiracy to undermine morale of the armed forces.

P. E. Foxworth, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. office here, said that the couple, whom he named as Grace Penn and Conrad Ojer, admitted that they knew that Mr. Smythe was a fugitive from justice while he stayed with them in their apartment in the city's German-American (Yorkville) section.

When Mr. Smythe was arrested last week on a charge of violating the Sedition Act, he declined to say where he had been staying. He was ordered removed to Washington late Wednesday.

The two were arraigned before Commissioner Cotter and held in $1,000 bail each to await action of the Grand Jury.

Army Fraud Charged

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6 (AP)—Private Edwin T. Ludtke, a former civilian employee in the Army warehouse at Fort Dix, was a Government witness yesterday at the trial of two men on charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale of Army clothing.

On trial before Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney are Ferdinand J. Herman of New York, a former civilian superintendent of the clothing and equipment shop at Fort Dix, and Benjamin Gedinsky of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Ludtke, now stationed at a military camp in Mississippi, testified that Mr. Herman told him "to mind his own business" when he reported that overcoats classed as renovation merchandise were taken from the warehouse.

The Government contended that renovation merchandise, needed for mending, was wrongfully taken away by Mr. Gedinsky, who had bid successfully at 20 cents a pound for the purchase only of clothing classified as salvage.

Asked by the defense counsel, George R. Sommer, why he did not report his finding to his military superior, Mr. Ludtke replied: "Herman was my boss, and I was afraid I would be fired."

Condolences of President Sent to the Cohan Family

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Among many messages of condolence received by George M. Cohan's family was one from President Roosevelt whom Cohan portrayed in "I'd Rather Be Right"—his last musical comedy appearance.

"A beloved figure is lost to our national life in the passing of your husband," the Chief Executive telegraphed Mrs. Cohan. "He will be mourned by millions whose lives were brightened and whose burdens were eased by his genius as a funmaker and as a dispeller of gloom. My heartfelt sympathy to you and all the family."

G. O. P. Gained Little By Reapportionment

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 6

Reapportionment affecting 18 House districts had little to do with sweeping gains made by the Republicans in Tuesday's elections.

Of the nine seats added by reapportionment ordered by the seventy seventh Congress, Republicans picked up two in California and one in Oregon, and Democrats added one each in Arizona, California, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Democrats lost one each in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Ohio and Pennsylvania, through reapportionment while Republicans dropped one in Illinois.

Rios Partisans Demand Break With the Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6 (AP)—Thousands of representatives of pro-Democratic forces which elected President Rios called for a break with the Axis and alignment of Chile beside the United Nations in demonstrations here last night.

Bearing flags and slogans, masses of men and women shouted vivas for the democracies and "muerta el Fascismo" (death to Fascism) on the Plaza before the Presidential Palace.

Approximately 20,000 persons made up an orderly parade through the center of the capital to the Plaza before sunset. President Rios waved to them from the balcony.

Arturo Riveros, Chairman of the Democratic Alliance and the Radical Party, to which President Rios belongs, asked that Chile carry out the Rio de Janeiro accords "to save democracy and America."

"We are Chileans and Americans and, as such, we are ready to make all sacrifices," Señor Riveros said.

Deputy Bernardo Ibanez, President of the Confederation of Workers, demanded that the Government break with the Axis immediately.

The presence of Argentine Deputy Perez meant, he said, that the Argentine people—whose Government also still maintains relations with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo—were not Fascists and "they are for liberty and democracy."

Resolutions calling for aid to the United Nations, implementing of the Rio de Janeiro Accords, defense of the democratic regime and a planned economy for lowering the cost of living were sent to President Rios by the Organizing Committee.

The Committee said the resolutions were approved by the parties which belong to the Democratic Alliance, the National Youth Front, the Confederation of Workers and "all the partisans of liberty and progress on the side of the United Nations, which are defending civilization against oppressors of the peoples."

Authorities of Valparaiso, Chile's chief port, announced that seven persons arrested on charges of participating in German spy activities were to be sent into internment at Salamanca, 125 miles north of the capital.

Hans Hoffbauer and Consulate Clerk Horst Ketter, convicted of espionage, remained in jail at Valparaiso.

Jacques W. Redway

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—Jacques Wardlaw Redway who passed on here today, was a noted geographer.

Through his writings and lectures, geography teaching was placed on a professional plane and he was the first to show the relation of geography to history and economics, according to the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Dr. Redway's "Manual of Geography," published in 1887, and revised editions were reputed to have sold 15,000,000 copies. He was a prolific writer and had visited South America, Europe and Asia for geographical studies.

His principal popular works were "The New Basis for Geography" and an edition of "Sir John Mandeville's Travels." He also wrote "Inquiry Concerning the First Landfall of Columbus" and "The Treeless Plains of North America."

F. B. I. Agent Testifies Spies Brought Bribe

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified in Federal Court yesterday that the eight German saboteurs who came to this country in submarines last June had $170,000 which was to be used in an effort to bribe United States workers to help them in their intended plot to destroy vital war industries.

The testimony was by W. B. Helme, special F. B. I. agent, in the treason trial of six Chicago men and women who are charged with giving aid and comfort to Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the German saboteurs. He and five others were executed in Washington on Aug. 8.

Mr. Helme testified that he and F. B. I. Agent James L. Handley, in questioning Otto Richard Wergin, one of the defendants, used a digest of Haupt's confession, which he said contained the information about the $170,000.

Mr. Helme said Mr. Wergin had denied that young Haupt ever told him of being trained in Germany as a saboteur or having been in Germany with Mr. Wergin's son, Wolfgang. He added that a memorandum of Haupt's confession disclosed "that Haupt had told Wergin he had left Wolfgang Wergin in Germany and that he had returned here with seven other saboteurs in a submarine on a mission of destruction.

"Haupt's confession stated they had been given $170,000 to bribe American workmen to assist them in their mission here."

Defense Attorney Paul A. Warnholtz failed to block introduction of Mr. Wergin's statement to the F. B. I. agents and it was read to the jury by United States Attorney J. Albert Woll. The statement related that Mr. Wergin knew his son had left the country with Haupt in 1941 and that he talked to Haupt at his home on June 21 and 22.

Mr. Wergin's statement said that Haupt had told him "if I said anything about his (Haupt) being in this country, my son would be shot by the German Gestapo. Herbert also told me he had something to do in this country. I knew then there must be something wrong. . . . I did not mention the matter to anyone because I know what goes on in Germany. I know they will kill my son and the relatives of myself and wife will be jailed."

Mr. Wergin's wife and young Haupt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, and his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilhelm Froehling, are the other defendants.

Krug 'Infamous'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP)—Counsel for Max Stephan of Detroit contended Nov. 4 that Oberleutnant Hans Krug was so "infamous" that he should have been barred from testifying as the chief Government witness in Stephan's trial on treason charges.

Stephan was sentenced to hang for aiding Krug after his escape from a Canadian prison camp. The Nov. 4 brief was in support of Stephan's appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

As a Nazi, Stephan's counsel asserted, Krug was "without knowledge of, or regard for, the obligations or sanctity of an oath and was of such degree of infamy as should have barred him from giving evidence in a capital case in a United States court."

They also argued that the Detroit District Court erred to the "insurable prejudice" of Stephan in "permitting Krug to testify after he had given the Nazi salute while he was attired in the full uniform of an officer of the German Army."

"Acts of kindness" by Stephan to an "escaped war prisoner in celebration of his birthday" were alleged to be grounds for his indictment, and counsel reiterated previous assertions that the Government attorney made "intemperate, improper and inflammatory" remarks to the jury.

Stephan was sentenced to hang Nov. 13, but execution will await the Appellate Court's decision. The case will be heard sometime after Nov. 30.

Couple Indicted

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP) — A man and his wife, both naturalized citizens of the United States, were indicted Nov. 4 for treason by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of harboring, concealing and assisting two of the Nazi saboteurs landed on Long Island last June by a German submarine.

Herman Heinrich Christian Jacob Faje, and his wife, Hildegarde C. Faje, both of Astoria, L. I., were charged in the true bill returned by the Brooklyn Grand Jury to Federal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo.

The indictment charges the couple concealed and assisted Heinrich Harm Heinck and Robert Quirin, Nazi saboteurs.

Army Reply to Critics of War Policy

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EMPORIUM, Pa., Nov. 6—In what was interpreted as an official War Department reply to critics of American war strategy, Lieut.-Gen. J. T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who returned to his home town here yesterday for a one day's visit, struck at "numerous commentators, many of our political figures, and a great number of armchair strategists."

Speaking to 3,000 of his "neighbors" at ceremonies marking presentation of an Army-Navy "E" award to the local plants of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., General McNarney declared that in wartime "full discussion" of military matters was necessarily handicapped by requirements for military secrecy. The Army and the Navy, he said, had been put "very much on the spot" by war policy critics.

"Unfortunately, none of these spokesmen are acquainted with all the facts, certain of which must necessarily remain military secrets," General McNarney stressed.

General McNarney stressed that nothing would please the Army and Navy more than to tell the American people the whole story, "and to repudiate the half-truths and superficial observations which are being circulated in abundance."

"Were the Army and Navy to yield to the very tempting prospect, the success of present and future operations would be jeopardized and the lives of our soldiers and sailors would be endangered," he continued.

Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher

Urges workers to do better even than in past to exceed all production records.

"The result is that the Army and Navy must maintain silence and continue to shrug off in seeming indifference, inaccurate, misleading, and superficial comments concerning the conduct of the war. . . .

General McNarney said that the induction of 18 and 19-year olds was a "military necessity," and condemned the effort in Congress to fix a one-year minimum training period for youthful draftees.

To emphasize that "E" awards like that received by the Sylvania plant, which is turning out radio tubes and other vital electrical devices for the armed services, are not given lightly, General McNarney reported that out of 80,000 major plants in the country, only 846, or less than 1 per cent, had won the joint Army-Navy honor.

Other speakers at the ceremonies were Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments of the United States Navy; B. G. Erskine, President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and Quentin Reynolds, writer.

Admiral Fisher in hailing the accomplishments of the Sylvania workers urged them to do even better than in the past, declaring that "every production record in the nation must be broken," when America's great production potential gets into full stride "no power on earth can resist us and our Allies," he added.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Young Girls Are Thinking Of World They Want After War

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Young girls all over the United States are thinking about the kind of world they want after the war. It's not only their elders who are doing this needful thinking. In fact, in many instances it is the girls who are spurring on the older members of their families to take stock of what we have and what we want that will make a better world to live in.

This forward thinking is part of the National Girl Reserve program, as Miss Lazelle Alway explained in an interview this morning. Miss Alway, who is on the Girl Reserve staff for the National Community Services Division of the Y. W. C. A., is in Boston for two days to discuss trends and problems in the development of the Y. W. C. A. Younger Girls program.

Maturity in Thinking

"Forward Today for the Future" is a special nation-wide project, which local Girl Reserve clubs carry out in different ways. The girls study their communities to see how things happen, Miss Alway said. They try to find out how race prejudices grow up and what they themselves can do to overcome them. They analyze the qualities they need to cultivate in themselves if they are to help bring about the world they want. All these questions are discussed at their club meetings. "And we are amazed at the maturity of their thinking," Miss Alway added.

This, however, is only one phase of the wartime program being carried out with high school girls. "We find a great deal of restlessness among girls of that age," Miss Alway said. "They want to do something important for the war effort. Our job is to see that our programs are adapted to their new needs caused by the higher tension of wartime.

"There is more demand for adult counseling now than ever," she went on. "Some girls are fortunate if they can even wave to their parents as their mothers go one way and their fathers another to war jobs. And there is the feeling of uncertainty caused by brothers and boy friends being in the services. If only parents could realize," she lamented, "that morale building for children begins at home. English experience has showed us that children can stand up to bombing far better than they can stand up to broken homes. With mothers and even grandmothers going out to work these days, we find a pressing need for adult leadership through our club groups."

Family Parties

Girl Reserve clubs are being encouraged to plan family and community parties. These bring the groups together and help give the girls a sense of security, Miss Alway explained. Within the clubs, the girls are putting emphasis on learning to lead family recreation, she went on. They learn to plan games and other group entertainment. The girls in one club out West, for instance, found this training most valuable when they went out to work in the berry patches last summer. In the evenings, they were able to get the berry pickers and the farmers together for games and group recreation.

Newcomers parties are another timely project being carried on, especially in boom-town areas. "It is difficult for adolescents where their families are moving from one community to another," Miss Alway explained. Girl Reserves in many localities are giving parties for the newcomers of their own age and are going to call on them, wherever they live, whether in trailer camps or federal housing projects.

In Portland, Oregon, for instance, where Miss Alway was for two years Girl Reserve Secretary, just previous to her taking this job with the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the Girl Reserves gave a party for over 300 newcomers. "We work through the deans of girls at the high schools to get the names of the newcomers," she said.

Girl Reserve leaders have always been interested in helping girls solve their boy-girl relationships. This year they are doing much more to promote group discussions of this subject and to plan coed recreation. Dances and metal scavenger hunts are popular forms of entertainment. "But we have to glamorize these boy-girl parties," Miss Alway emphasized. "We can't, in the name of war, dispense with all the decorations and refreshments that mean so much to young people." Not if they are to compete with the U.S.O. and other service center dances. And the point is to keep the high school girls interested in the boys of their own age—and to provide for those boys, incidentally. "High school boys are truly the forgotten men at this point," Miss Alway remarked.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Lazelle Alway, who is on the Girl Reserve staff of the National Y. W. C. A., left, and Miss Florence Shaw, Director of the Younger Girls' Department of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Old Boston Chapter of D. A. R. To Celebrate Anniversary

The Old Boston Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary on Monday with a 12:30 o'clock luncheon at the Hotel Pioneer. At the meeting which follows, Mrs. Edward A. Choate will give a history of the Chapter. Mrs. James Dunbar Langdon, Regent, will preside, and Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood will lecture on New England gardens. Miss Doris Cameron, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, will be the soloist.

Several other chapters of the D. A. R. are planning meetings next week. On Monday at 1:30 p. m., the Old South Chapter will gather in the vestry of the Park Street Church to hear a talk by Edward P. Gates, world traveler and lecturer and a member of the District of Columbia Bar. Mr. Gates has chosen for his subject, "The Worst Thing in the World."

Mrs. Marion U. Mansur, Regent, will preside, and members are requested to bring to Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley, chairman of the committee, fancy articles and other useful items for the Bridge and Fair that is to be held on Nov. 12 at the New England Mutual Hall in co-operation with seven other Boston D. A. R. chapters. Members are also asked to come prepared to give up-to-date reports of their contributions to the war effort, whatever form they take, Red Cross work, purchase of bonds, or entertainment of servicemen.

Lucy Jackson Chapter

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, will be a guest speaker at the Monday meeting of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, and Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, ex-National Registrar General, will entertain the group with "My Adventures as a Quartermaster in the World War." Mrs. Herbert E. McQuestion, State Vice-Regent, will discuss student loans, and Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent, will speak of the early days of Hingham. Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown, Regent, will preside, and Mrs. George F. Howland is in charge of the social hour.

The Deane Winthrop Chapter will hold its Guest Day on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Cliff House, Winthrop Highlands. The guest speaker of the afternoon will be the Rev. Richard P. McClintock, in whom the Chapter is especially interested, because he was formerly a Winthrop boy and a son of a Past Regent, Mrs. Maud P. McClintock. The meeting will open with a reception at 1:30 to meet the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuestion, and other guests.

The Old Colony Chapter will also meet on Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. S. Randall Lincoln, Main Street, South Hingham. "Stories of Old Hingham" with an accompanying exhibit will be the main feature of the program. Mrs. Norman F. Morse is assisting Mrs. Lincoln in planning the program and she will also be associate hostess. Mrs. Frank L. Cobb, Regent, will preside at the business meeting.

Every Member In War Work Is Club's Aim

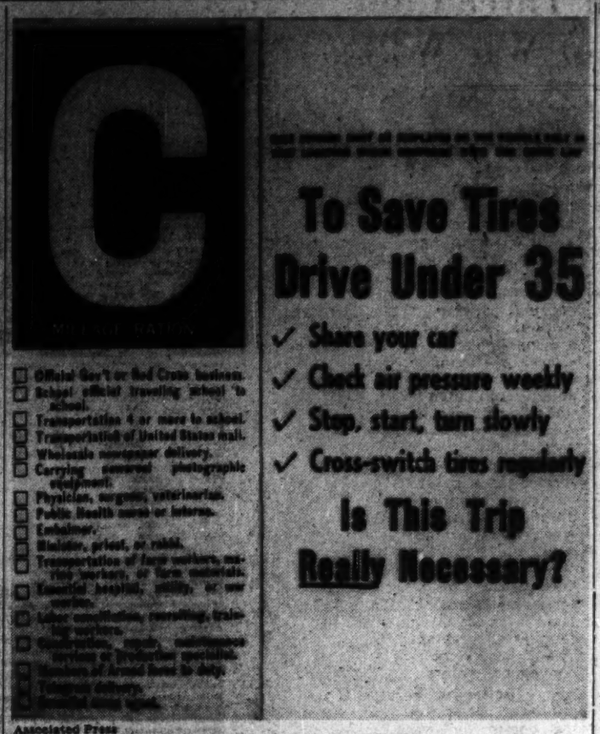
Every member active in some kind of war service is the goal of the Old and New Club of Malden this season. "We like to set a high goal," the club's President, Mrs. H. Edward Dow declared.

But the Club not only sets goals; it reaches them. Its aim last summer was to make 1,000 dolls and animals for British War Relief and it surpassed that number. Now it has on its war relief program the making of 1,000 utility bags for the soldiers. For Christmas it is also making and selling war savings stamp corsages. The committee in charge took orders for 50 at the Club's regular meeting on Tuesday of this week.

Among its other wartime activities are the assembling and pasting onto cardboard of hundreds of crossword puzzles and the collecting of magazines and records to send to service men. It is also collecting old silk stockings for Government use and warm garments to be sent overseas.

Mrs. George A. Clarke, chairman of the War Relief Committee, has asked all members to report any conflicting reports they hear that are detrimental to the war effort. Her committee is co-operating with the General Federation in trying to run down rumors. One such rumor, Mrs. Dow spoke of as an example, concerned one of their own members who was doing an outstanding job for the Red Cross. The report was circulated that she was being paid for it. A number of equally absurd rumors have been going the rounds in Malden, she said. Spiking them is just one more of the Club's war activities.

Its next meeting will be on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Center Methodist Church Vestry. Miss Helen C. King, Chairman of the Club's Department of Education, will present Mrs. Lewis Rose, who will talk on Current Events.



Associated Press

Gas "C" Sticker Tells Why

At the left is shown the new sticker to be displayed on windshields of those automobiles which rate a "C" ration of gasoline. It indicates why the motorist has been permitted to drive more than 470 miles a month. The reverse side of the sticker is shown at the right, and addresses itself not to the passerby but to the motorist's own conscience, apparently.

Tires Enough For Duration Are Promised

It is likely, declares State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., that motorists who genuinely need their cars will be able to obtain tires enough for the duration.

They must, however, show proof of need and must comply with all rationing and traffic regulations. They must also certify that they possess no more than the permitted five tires.

Holders of A and B gasoline rations will be entitled to Grade 3 tires—recaps good for about 10,000 miles. Those who hold C cards will receive Grade 2 tires.

Deadline for filling out the new "Tire Record and Application for Basic Mileage Ration" for passenger automobiles and motorcycles is midnight, November 21, the Office of Price Administration announces.

Holders of A cards must have their tires inspected every three months; those with B cards, every two months. Garages and service stations are authorized to charge 25 cents for the inspection, and from 50 cents to $1.00 when tires must be dismounted. First inspection must have taken place by January 31.

The motorist who is found violating any of these regulations is liable to lose both tire and gasoline ration books, Mr. Parkman warned.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 251 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston — Week days, 4:45 p. m. WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m. WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. Mondays to Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL. Mondays to Saturdays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon. WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 pa. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington — Week days, 2 p. m. WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSR, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m. WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Saturdays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).

Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12:15 p. m., Sundays, 8:15 p. m., Miramar, HP5B, 6.300mc (49.55m).

Jessel and Instrumentalist Featuring Kate Smith Hour

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Friday

Dr. Frank Black conducts the "Cities Service Concert," with Lucille Manners, soprano, Ross Graham, baritone, and the Ensemble in two Mississippi Show Boat songs, "My Bill," from Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" and "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee." Other songs on the program are "The Army Air Corps," "Hills of Home," and "All Through the Night," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The "Kate Smith Hour" has selected a group of radio actors, whose voices are more familiar than their names, to appear in an original dramatization. Other guests are George Jessel, comedian, and Leonard Seus, instrumentalist, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Hanson Baldwin, author and military-naval authority, is guest on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The life of Francis Scott Key will be dramatized on "Little Blue Playhouse," BLUE-WHDH, 11:30 a. m.

Brahms' Quartet for Piano and Strings in G minor, opus 25, is played by the Cleveland Orchestra in an orchestration by Arnold Schoenberg, with Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducting. The program opens with the Prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Puccini's "La Boheme," co-starring Marion Claire, soprano, and Charles Kullman, tenor, will be sung on "Chicago Theater of the Air," supported by Virginia Haskins, soprano, and Bruce Foote, baritone, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m..

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, is guest speaker on "Saturday Night BONDWAGON." Other guests are Gracie Fields, Adolphe Menjou, Kathleen Norris, and Helen Mencken, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

"A Fantasy for the Flutes," by Leo Sowerby, will be played by E. Power Biggs in his organ recital. Mr. Biggs also plays an Air and Gavotte by Samuel Sebastian Wesley, an English musician of the 19th century; Cesar Franck's "Piece Heroique" and the first and ninth fugues from Bach's "The Art of the Fugue," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The Budapest String Quartet, and assisting artists Anton Torello, double bass; Ralph McClean, clarinet; Elias Carmen, bassoon, and Fred Klein, French horn, are heard in Schubert's "Quartet Movement in C minor" and Beethoven's E-flat Major Septet, opus 20, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Howard Barlow conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony with Artur Rubinstein, pianist, as guest soloist, playing Brahms' Second Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in B-flat Major. Other selections are the "Oedipus Tyrannus" Overture by John Knowles Paine, and Miaskovsky's twenty-first Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dorothy Maynor, soprano, is Andre Kostelanetz' guest in a musical tribute to Fritz Kreisler, singing "The Old Refrain." Albert Spalding, violinist, plays "Liebeslied," and Mr. Kostelanetz conducts the orchestra in "Stars In My Eyes," "Tambourin Chinois," and "Caprice Viennois," the latter with chorus. Miss Maynor and the chorus sing the Negro spiritual "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

For his second concert, Arturo Toscanini will conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Rossini's Overture to "Il Signor Bruschino" and Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's "Reformation" Symphony No. 5 in D minor, and Symphony No. 11, opus 19, in Dmitri Kabalevsky, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

"A Hundred Million Questions," question and answer forum by Leon Henderson, Office of Price Administration Director, originally scheduled to begin on Thursday, has been re-programmed for this day, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

"Are Critics Injuring Morale?" will be debated on "American Forum of the Air." For the affirmative are Capt. Burry Leyson, author, and aviation consultant, and Capt. Lowell Limpus, newspaper military analyst. Taking the negative side are Lawrence Spivak, editor of the American Mercury, and William B. Ziff, author and publisher of several aviation magazines, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

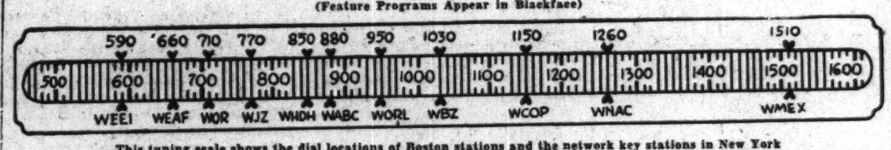
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Profiles—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The United Nations—Australia; H. Duncan Hall.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUW, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"The Three R's": variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Rochester Civic Or.	Endicott, Jr. Col. Chorus	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Dr. H. Hanson, con.		"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Trafton Robertson, news	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15 "Post": 'Date Book'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety program
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman": sketch	
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Bobette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; music	Donald, Donna, Johnny	Natural science talk
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama			John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: music; comedy; drama; guests	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church Services
8:15	Dinar Shore, in person	"Information Please!":	Barrie Sisters: songs	Park Street Church
8:30	"Gay 90's Show: Those Good Old Days	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
8:45 Kate Smith: News			"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	
9:00 "Playhouse": with Herbert Marshall	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bruckner's Symphony No. 4, Romantic
9:15	"Gangbusters": sketch		News Service	
9:30 "That Brewster Boy": serial	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey; vocalists; Whitey Ford	"Double or Nothing": quiz, with guests	Classical Album
9:45	Orch.; Gracie Fields			
10:00 "Caravan": Lanny Ross; Georgia Gibbs; Margo; Herb Shriner; orch.	Meet Your Navy	'People Are Funny': quiz show; guests	Network sports	News reports; Defense
10:15	Meet Your Navy		Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	John Gunther, News	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	Men, Machines, Victory	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Dance music	Newscast; Sportscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
11:30 Chick Floyd's Orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Castles Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castles Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15 Musical programs	Newscast	Music; News;	News Service	
7:30 Music Talk; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45 News; War summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning": talk	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine": music	Military Band: News	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Salute to Savers		Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Youth on Parade": music; drama	Legion Auxiliary talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	News; "Rainbow House," with Bob Emery; Juvenile talent program	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	Musical Program	Glenn Darwin, songs		"Handy Andy"
10:30 Red Cross Program	Treasury Star Parade	South American Way		Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Hillbilly Champions	Air Express Music	Treasury Star Parade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	
11:00 News; Talk	The Servicemen's Hop	Parade of Stars	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15 American stories	The Servicemen's Hop	Dramatization	Across the Footlights	"The Pepper Shaker"
11:30 Treasury Parade	Little Blue Playhouse: dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Studio program		Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	News report
12:00 Theater of Today: drama	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-House House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-House House Party	Cowboy Melodies
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45		Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 News reports	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30 Network talk	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory	News; Orchestra	Music at Game Time
1:45 Army - Notre Dame	Fishermen's Program	Boston College - Temple	Musical Roundup	Music; Boston University-Northeastern football game
2:00 football game	Army-Notre Dame Football Game	football game	Sports comments	
2:15 Army - Notre Dame		Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football game	
2:30 football game		football game		
2:45 Army - Notre Dame		Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football game	
3:00 game; News; Game	Army-Notre Dame Football Game	football game	game	Boston University-Northeastern football game
3:15 Army - Notre Dame		Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football game	
3:30 football game		football game		
3:45 Army - Notre Dame		Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football game	
4:00 football game	Army-Notre Dame Football Game	football game	game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 Army-Notre Dame		Boston College-Temple	Cornell - Yale football game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 United We Stand	Pigskin Frolic	Minstrel Melodies		Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 United We Stand	Pigskin Frolic	Minstrel Melodies	Iowa - Wisconsin football game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra	Opie Cates Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	game	Dance Matinee: records
5:15 Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Opie Cates Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	Iowa-Wisconsin game	Terry O'Toole: variety program
5:30	Johnny Long's Orch.	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00 People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board: J. Dorsey's Or.; songs	"March to Victory"
7:15 People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	"Punts and Passes"		News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45	Sportscast	"Ellery Queen": drama	Network program	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news	'Abie's Irish Rose': comedy serial	American Eagle Club in London	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.			Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"This Is the Hour": orchestra; vocalists	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show			Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade": Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"The Green Hornet": drama	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Chicago Theater: Marion Claire, soprano; Charles Kullman, tenor; orchestra; speakers	Classical Album: Ravel's Quartet in F major; Daphnis et Chloe
9:15	Dance orchestra			
9:30	Orch.; News	"Can You Top This?": comedy quiz		Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night				
10:00 Serenade; music	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15 Soldiers With Wings	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond Wagon": speakers	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 band; guests	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Studio Club		Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00 News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 Chick Floyd's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Christian Science Program on Air

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1942, at 1:00 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "In God We Trust."

Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" Quartet, assisted by a staff organist. They will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns number 95, "He leadeth me, O blessed thought"; number 411, "All power is given unto our Lord"; and number 37, "City of God, how broad and far."

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York direct or to Station WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

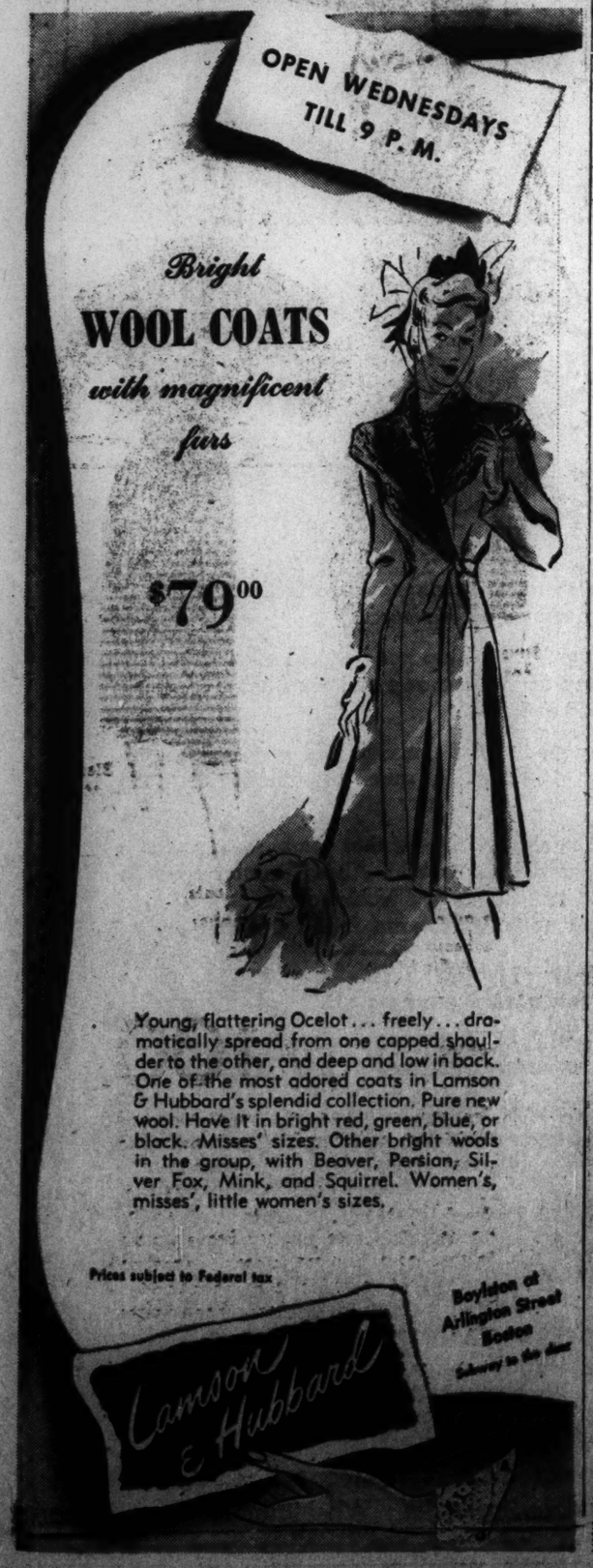
Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—South American Way.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Block Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:09.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants' Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Organ Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yon, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (46.5mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:00 p. m.—Trafton Robertson, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters: songs.
8:30 p. m.—"The 'Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—Les Castle's Orchestra.



SPECIAL NOTICE

Since rationing of radiator alcohol may be necessary before Winter because the Government has placed anti-freeze on the Defense Priorities list, we suggest that you let us know NOW the amount you will need.

We will reserve your supply until you request us to put it in your radiator.

We are able to give your order priority because we took steps last Fall to make sure of an adequate supply for our customers. However, stocks are limited, and we believe it advisable to order now.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 7
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Saturday, Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Saturday, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Nov. 8.

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the Auspices of the Committee on Publication.

1,000 Family Dwellings in Connecticut Being Converted to Wartime Housing

Offices Open in Three Cities For Housing of War Workers

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first step toward placing New England actively in the nation-wide program of converting private homes to wartime housing purposes is now being undertaken in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Britain, Connecticut, where 1,000 family dwellings are being prepared for remodeling, it was learned at the annual meeting of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association last night.

War housing offices now opened in the three Connecticut cities are the first such centers operating in the New England district equipped for the leasing and conversion of private homes to the housing of war workers and their families. The officials, describing these ventures, made haste to add that this is a voluntary program on the part of private home owners, not confiscation in any sense of the word.

The plans ofthe National Housing Agency are to lease privately-owned homes in or near Hartford, Bridgeport and New Britain which meet basic qualifications established by the government for war shelters. Connecticut's plan is farest ahead in New England, althest ahead in New England, alwar-conversion homes are being made throughout Greater Boston and other large metropolitan centers close to war factories.

Amplified in Detail

These plans were only casually alluded to on the platform last night, but were amplified in detail by officials attending the gathering and roaming through hotel corridors before and after the conference sessions. They shared the conference spotlight with a talk on rent control by Edward J. Driscoll, New England's Regional Rent Director of the Office of Price Administration, and A. M. Sonnabend, member of the Apartment House Association's Board of Directors.

It was estimated that under the Government's lease and remodel plan for the initial Connecticut districts, approximately 1,000 family units wil be made over for defense workers. In Hartford alone, 350 families are expected to be provided for, in the vicinity of the Pratt and Whitney aircratf plant. Only special types of homes are accepted for remodeling, and they must be located within easy range of the defense plants.

Under the conversion plans the government is said to be paying home owners a satisfactory income, remodeling the property at government expense, renting and managing the converted properties for the duration of the war and finally will return the properties to their original owners as income-producing dwellings when the war is over.

Not Confiscation

"So you can see," one governmont official stated, "that this program is far from confiscation. It is relieving many property owners of burdensome taxes, improving the properties, relieving them of any concern over management costs or financial loss through failure to rent, and giving them back all that they had, and more, when the war is over. The program has wonderful opportunities for home owners."

The Housing Agency is certain that conversion of existing dwellings in this way will go a long way toward solving the prevailing housing dilemma for defense workers. Many of these workers making upwards of $100 to $150 a week are living in hovels, tents, trailers and shacks. Yet they are able to pay high rents and live under conditions in keeping with America's highest living standards.

This conversion program is described as a government venture to house "families" and not "individual workers." In most active war centers throughout New England, the local Homes Registration Offices have been able to take care of most of the demands for single rooms. The chief problem has been to find places for families of three and four persons. That is where the new program of conversion enters the picture.

Better to Remodel

It's far better to remodel existing homes for wartime housing purposes than to build makeshift shelters that must be torn down after the war, Royal Barry Wills, famous small-home designer, declared today.

Mr. Wills stated that it is not obvious that in certain localities where labor must be brought in, no housing should be provided if this housing can possibly be found in existing structures. He advocated a complete utilization of existing homes before new shelters of any type are planned.

City Council Head Assumes Duties As Mayor of Lowell

With Lowell's Mayor, George T. Ashe, sentenced to serve a year in the House of Correction for conspiracy in connection with the purchase of city supplies, Joseph J. Sweeney, President of the City Council, today took on the additional duties of Acting Mayor.

The Mayor's sentence, imposed by Judge Vincent Brogna, in the Middlesex Superior Court yesterday, will be stayed, however, pending the outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court. Mayor Ashe's attorney, Joseph P. Donahue, filed a stipulation that the Mayor will not perform the duties of his office pending the outcome of this appeal.

The three co-defendants, found guilty with the Mayor, were sentenced as follows: Walter Connor, Lowell City Purchasing Agent, one year in the House of Correction; John Connor, his brother, and John F. McKeon of Worcester, each six months in the House of Correction.

An appeal for a stay of sentence of these three men was denied by Judge Brogna.

The Connor brothers began their sentences in Middlesex County, and McKeon in Suffolk County.

$417,000 Housing Project Started in New London

Work on 100 permanent homes in New London, Conn., was scheduled to begin today, following announcement by the Federal Public Housing Authority headquarters in Boston that the contract had been let to A. E. Stephens Company of Springfield, Mass., on a $417,000 bid. Work is to be completed by March.

A $67,000 contract for 100 demountable houses in Bristol, Conn., on a bid of $67,000 was awarded to Bianco & Pepe, Inc., of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., it was also announced.

Royal Turns to War Work

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Royal Typewriter Company, converted to war work exclusively, manufactured its last typewriter for the duration today.—the first interruption of such production sincethe firmt was established in 1904. The concern has made more than 4,000,000 writing machines.

Boston Gets Gift of Elks

The city of Boston is today owner of two additional live elk, a male and a female, which are the gift of E. Mark Sullivan, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said this brought the city's elk population to 7, all of which are located at the Franklin Park Zoo.

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By a Staff Photographer

Apartment House Owners Catch Up on Rent Control

Annual Conference of Boston Apartment House Owners Association brings out official discussions of rent control and home conversions for defense workers. Above: Edgar J. Driscoll, New England Regional Rent Executive of the Office of Price Administration, talks to conference from head table. Left to right: George K. Higgins, President of the Association; George Sonnabend, Chairman of the meeting and member of the Association's Board of Directors; Mr. Driscoll, guest speaker; Henry W. Merrill, President of Boston Real Estate Exchange; Charles W. Bowker, President of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Below, left to right: Mr. Sonnabend; Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of Association; James H. Brennan, Rent Director of Eastern Massachusetts; Mr. Higgins.

Saltonstall Sets a 'Week' For Education

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed the week of Nov. 8-14 as American Education Week in Massachusetts to "direct the attention of our citizens to the necessity of perpetuating education in the traditional American way."

"American Education Week," the Governor said in his proclamation, "grew out of the first World War. Twenty-five per cent of the men examined in the draft were illiterate; twenty per cent were physically unfit; while many were foreign born and were new to the ways of American life. During that war the schools were drained of teachers, especially men, and thousands of schools were closed for want of teachers.

"Therefore, a campaign of public information and a long-range program for the extension of education was instituted at the behest of the American Legion in collaboration with the national educators in 1921. During the present American Education Week, which will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of its institution, we will witness the sponsors in the conduct of a nation-wide program dedicated to the renewal of our faith, to the service of wartime needs, to the building of strong bodies, to the development of loyal citizens, to the cultivation of knowledge and skills, to the establishment of sturdy character, and to the strengthening of morale for victory, all to the end that the youth of today who become the citizens of tomorrow will be equipped to preserve and perpetuate the Four Freedoms."

Beef Dealer Held In $5,000 on Price Violation Charge

Denouncing violators of food price ceilings as "cheaters and chislers"—comparable to saboteurs against the war effort—Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, today asked bail of $5,000 be fixed for a Boston wholesale beef dealer who was arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building.

The defendant—Frank Breznisk of Boston doing business as the S. (AP) B. Beef Company in the market district—is charged with violation of the price control act of 1942, involving "black market" meat. The company, it is alleged, sold beef carcasses and wholesale cuts thereof at higher price than the maximum set by the Office of Price Administration.

Commissioner Rogers fixed the bail at $5,000 and continued the case to Nov. 27 although counsel for the defense argued that he was a family man, well established in Boston and thus assuring his appearancewhen wanted by the court.

Mr. Brandon said there were three methods employed by chiselers to evade the price ceilings. One was to insist upon booking more meat to the buyer than he actually got and refusing any meat to him if he did not accept it. Another way was to collect a fee after delivery of the meat. A third way was to mark up the quality of the beef, selling the so-called inexpensive cuts at ceiling prices usually charged for high-priced cuts of meat.

N. E. Yards to Launch Six Ships Next Week, Two Armistice Day

War Activities in New England

Six Ships to be Launched in N. E.—Early next week, six ships will slide down the ways in New England shipyards. Two will be sponsored by wives of Army Generals at a double launching on Armistice Day, the Navy announced today.

This will take place at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Plant in Quincy. Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of the Commanding General of the Army's First Service Command, will name one, and Mrs. Kenneth Blood, wife of the Major-General commanding the New England Sector will name the other.

At the same yard, on Nov. 9, the destroyer Ordrenaux, named for Capt. John Ordronaux, a privateersman in the War of 1812, will be launched, with his granddaughter, Mrs. J. Henry Judik, of Baltimore, Md., as sponsor.

Two special ships will be launched at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov. 9, their sponsors being Mrs. Elizabeth Haggerty, wife of a yard worker, and Miss Loretta Watts, daughter of an employee.

On Nov. 11, a coastal transport will be launched at the Camden Shipbuilding & Marine Railways Co., Camden, Maine, with Miss Barbara Pitman, daughter of a worker at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, as sponsor.

New Navy Public Relations Officer—Lieut. Commander Neil Rex Collier, U. S. N. R., a former Washington newspaperman, has just taken command as Public Relations Officer for the First Naval District, succeeding Commander Herbert A. Ellis, U. S. N. (Ret.), who was recently assigned to duty at sea.

Lieutenant Commander Collier began his newspaper career with the Washington Post in 1919, later served on the Washington Herald, and in 1921 went to the Washington Star, where, after a period on the reportorial staff, he became Assistant City Editor.

His naval background dates from 1918, when he enlisted in the Naval Aviation Reserve as a student pilot, later being appointed a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

Army Chaplains Urgently Needed—The supply of Chaplains has not kept pace with the expanding Army. In order to provide religious guidance for soldiers of all faiths, the War Department lowered some of the requirements to expedite appointments.

Chaplains are originally commissioned with the rank of First Lieutenant. Pay and allowances are identical with those of officers of similar grade in other branches of the Army. Application blanks may be obtained at the office of the Chaplains' Branch, Headquarters, First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Coast Guard Needs Radio "Hams"—There is an urgent need for radio technicians in the Coast Guard. Enlistments are being accepted from amateur operators who have gained their experience as "Hams" by building their own rigs and working them before the war. All classes of commercial operators are sought for immediate duty. Graduates of recognized radio schools, with a reasonable amount of experience, are also eligible.

Application may be made to the Coast Guard recruiting office at 70 State Street, Boston, or any of the three New England branch offices located at Portland, Maine; Springfield, Mass.; or Providence, R. I.

100-Year-Old Post Office Closes—The West Goshen, Conn., Post Office and general store, which has survived four major wars in which the United States has been involved, closed its doors today. Vincent Valacer, the Postmaster and storekeeper, has gone into the Army, following his partner and assistant, Corporal John V. Moraghan, by eight months. The establishment has been in operation for more than 100 years.

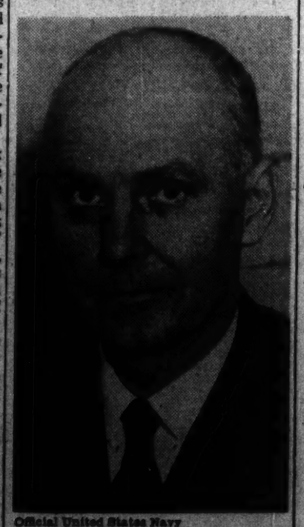
"A Movie Camera, Please."—This simple request to his fellow workers in the foundry of the Supercharger Plant at the General Electric Company, Everett, Mass., has brought results.

When John Burke, a former employee, and now an Army Sergeant, left the plant to go into service, he was promised that his every request would be granted. When he reached New Caledonia, he discovered that his outfit lacked the facilities for a good movie show.

So, he sent a letter to his former employers, asking for "a movie camera, please." Workers collected $400 by passing the hat, added another $600 from the "sale" of a War Bond, and financed the purchase of a standard-size, lecture-hall movie projector, screen, and other parts. Movie companies and industrial firms threw in 32 reels of film.

The Army made it a "slam" for Sergeant Burke by consenting shipment of the material to New Caledonia—as a Christmas present "on the boys."

In Public Relations



Official United States Navy

Lieut. Commander N. R. Collier

United States Naval Reserve officer and former Washington newspaperman, who has just taken command as Public Relations Officer for the First Naval District, succeeding Commander Herbert A. Ellis, U. S. N. (Ret.), who was recently assigned to sea duty.

Drive Started For Improving R. I. Schools

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6—A campaign to improve the public school system in Rhode Island along lines laid out by a special commission earlier this year is being pressed by the Rhode Island Educational Conference and the R. I. Institute of Instruction supported by a number of civic organizations.

The comprehensive report on the school system in this State, which was submitted to Gov. J. Howard McGrath several months ago, was drawn up after a two-year survey directed by Dr. Paul R. Mort, Professor of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Some of the recommendations in the report were incorporated in a bill recoditying the State school law. The bill was introduced at the last session of the legislature but it failed of passage at least partly because it was caught in the customary last-minute jam of legislative business.

The sponsoring organizations now are busy acquainting the public and the politicians with their program and they intend to introduce another school reform measure at the first session of the next Legislature in January.

First steps in the program were taken before election day when scores of candidates for seats in the Legislature were questioned on their stand toward school reforms. Answers were received from 30 Democratic candidates, 44 Republicans and two Independents. All but four declared themselves in sympathy with the announced program.

The two principal aims of the reform program call for eliminating school boards from politics and setting up a basic minimum foundation of instruction for every community in the State.

In its survey, the commission found a wide variance in school expenditures per pupil in the State, ranging from $30 to $120 yearly. It recommended a minimum expenditure of $80 per pupil as a foundation.

To obtain this minimum level in all the towns and cities in the State, the commission proposed that a larger share of State aid be made available. It also urged that the State establish a broader system of vocational education and education for handicapped children.

The system in Providence, where the School Board is elected in off years at nonpartisan elections, was indorsed by the commission as an effective way to divorce the boards from politics. It recommended that other communities in the State adopt a similar plan.

The proposed legislative bill also will include other reforms recommended in the special report of the commission, most of them designed to improve practices which were found unsatisfactory particularly in the smaller communities.

Public Housing Declared Burden Upon Real Estate

Declaring that public housing projects are neither a part of the community nor a governmental operation, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Association of Massachusetts Taxpayers, today told a conference of tax experts that these projects should be paid for by the whole community and not assessed as they now are upon the real estate owner alone.

"Housing is a new kind of exemption," Mr. MacDonald said, "which is supposed to pay service charges to the community. But this is piracy rather than a moral improvement, with only a small group benefiting and with the support of these ventures placed on the shoulders of all property owners in the community."

The conference in the State House was one of eight being held throughout the United States to discuss wartime tax problems, the results of which will go before a coming Tax Institute at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MacDonald held that the Institute should consider the advisability of stopping the trend of national philosophy that tends to levy the costs of most government operations upon real estate owners as a group.

"If there is $1,000,000 in tax values used for public housing," he said, "that tax load should be spread out over all taxpayers and not saddled in total upon property owners."

Philip Nichols, member of the State Planning Board, pointed out that with the upswing in wages being paid to low-incomed workers living in low-cost public housing, rentals in the projects went up, which should have meant higher service charges paid to the cities in lieu of taxes. But it was brought out that whereas the city of Boston was to have received $70,000 in service charges from the six housing ventures in the city, only one-third of that amount has been collected.

OPA Resignation Refused

John E. Hamm, Senior Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, today refused to accept the resignation of Carl E. Moran as OPA State Director in Maine. Mr. Moran submitted his resignation to the Deputy Administrator at a meeting of the New England State OPA Directors here.

Merchant Seamen's Service To Revise Aid for Seafarers

Declaring that seamen "are men, not bad little boys to be given a doughnut for being good," Hugo W. Wolter, Field Representative of the United Seamen's Service, Inc., Federally approved organization devoted to the welfare of merchant-marine seamen today disclosed plans to completely revise methods of aiding and serving seafarers.

Mr. Wolter, in Boston to arrange for full operation of the program of the organization, charged that "existing seamen's agencies throughout the nation at large are not doing an effectual job in meeting the needs of the seamen. Objections and reactions manifested by the men through their unions and associations were made plain when they claimed that religion was the primary motive and that paternalism characterized their charity."

Had these agencies "grasped the situation" he added, "the United Seamen's Service would not have had to be organized. This is a sweeping statement, but the logic is unassailable. A new and scientific approach is necessary. Seamen must be helped in the true sense to keep their self-respect and results must be measured in the increased personal effectiveness to the seamen and not by the satisfaction given the donors of charity."

Land Honorary Chairman

Because of the recognition of all this, coupled with other aspects of the subject, the U. S. S.—incorporated under laws of New York with Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, as Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Henry J. Kaiser, President of the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation as Executive Chairman—has developed a sixfold plan, Mr. Wolter said.

The plan, he explained, includes clubhouse and canteen facilities where seamen may feel at home and have a wholesome atmosphere of rest, recreation, good food, and good sleeping quarters; recreational, and various personal services for their benefit, and rest and convalescent centers. Services which represent costs to the U. S. S. will be offered to seamen at nominal prices.

"Welfare and relief set up under existing standards of social work and vocational rehabilitation and training for new jobs are also to be part of the new program," he added. "This seems like a most ambitious program, but it must and therefore can be done. Every part is necessary to maintain our merchant marine to win the war."

An effort to consolidate the present seamen's social agencies at Boston is already unwer way, Mr. Wolter explained, as a first step toward bringing about the radical change in welfare work for seafarers.

Boston's Agencies

Boston's agencies are: Seamen's Club of Boston, Mariners' House, and Seaman's Friend Society. All three have been invited to amalgamate and to join the U. S. S. in order to form a new and more comprehensive service. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, has been invited to head a new Port Committee which is to be the operating machinery for the new setup, according to Mr. Wolter.

The Port Committee will be made up of one representative from each of the labor groups for officers, seamen, engineers, and radio men, as well as two men from the local shipping industry and one representative each from the Community Fund, Council of Social Agencies, War Shipping Administration, and the public at large. One representative from each of the present seamen's agencies will be invited to serve on the Committee if they show a desire to merge, he said. Subcommittees will be appointed to handle specific problems.

It is expected that a reply will be submitted by the present agencies as to the consolidation plan by next Monday, Mr. Wolter said, pointing out that the U. S. S. program will be put into effect immediately.

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British Pursue Axis Forces 100 Miles

Continued from Page 1

fighting inside enemy positions, according to British reports.

The Axis High Commands conceded that the United Nations' offensive was nearing Matruh, 104 miles west of the old El Alamein battleline, but the British said officially only that the battle had been carried "well west of El Daba," 33 miles from El Alamein.

Tanks were operating at the heels of the Axis retreat in the El Daba sector, a British communiqué said.

Portions of Marshal Rommel's armies which managed to escape the tank wedging and encirclement were said by General Montgomery to be in full retreat.

This situation—of deep tank thrusts, encirclement and hammering pursuit—suggested that the fate of the German-Italian North African Corps might well be sealed before the surviving portions could retreat across the Egyptian-Libyan border about 150 miles farther west.

General Montgomery told of the armored penetrations when he received correspondents at his desert headquarters on Nov. 5 to announce "complete and absolute" victory in the Battle of El Alamein.

A well-informed British source in London said of the land offensive that "there is reason to believe that our armed forces now have succeeded in getting behind some of the retreating German and Italian forces and that their retreat is virtually cut off.

There are high hopes that we may be able to annihilate them completely without having to chase them across the Libyan desert as in other advances."

Over 13,000 Men Captured by Allies

The steady liquidation of Marshal Rommel's forces was recorded in the official disclosure that his losses by capture alone now total more than 13,000 men and that at least 339 of his tanks have been knocked out, about 59 Italian and 20 German tanks having been added to the Nov. 5 total.

The full measure of Marshal Rommel's defeat was indicated in a British communiqué which told of a roundup of large numbers of Italians afoot, apparently abandoned in their inland positions while the Germans on wheels or caterpillar tracks tried to save themselves by flight along the coastal road.

The fighting was continuing along the coastal road, paced by a continuous aerial offensive which dwarfed the Axis air efforts.

Allied pressure of the Axis' Mediterranean supply line was emphasized by the London Admiralty's report that six more Axis vessels had been sunk and two damaged by British submarines.

Among the captives taken yesterday, a communique said, was the commander of the Italians' vaunted Trento Division and his chief of staff.

The authoritative British Press Association in London identified the Italian as Gen. Francisco Scotti.

The Axis Air Forces appeared to have been virtually driven from the skies over Egypt, the British reporting that their troops were free from aerial attack on Nov. 5 while their own bombers hammered at the enemy almost unopposed.

Five enemy fighters which tried to intercept United Nations planes were shot down Nov. 5 along with a small communications aircraft. Allied losses were put at four planes.

African Battlefront Widens Steadily

As the British Eighth Army pursued its advance across the desert, the potential battle area, limited heretofore to the narrow 40-mile front between the Mediterranean seacoast and the Qattara Depression widened steadily.

The German High Command told of the African fighting in these words:

"German and Italian formations attacked in fierce fighting yesterday [Nov. 5] tank formations of the enemy in the area of Fuka and Matruh. Towards evening the battle was under way with undiminished fierceness against continuous pressure of the enemy."

The Germans officially dismissed the African fighting in these two sentences deep in the communiqué after detailed accounts of comparatively minor action on the Russian Front.

Meanwhile, the German Radio for the third successive day broadcast reports of a great concentration of ships at Gibraltar.

It quoted a D. N. B. message from La Linea, Spain, as stating it was estimated a total of 125 British warcraft now were at Gibraltar.

French Sign Terms On Madagascar

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 6

The French have accepted and signed terms offered them by the British on Madagascar and Britain's invasion of the Indian Ocean island has been "brought to a successful conclusion," the British War Office announced tonight.

The War Office communiqué said:

"The War Office announced that in accordance with the request from French Governor General in Madagascar, hostilities ceased at 2 p. m. Nov. 5.

"Armistice terms have now been signed and the campaign has been brought to a successful conclusion."

United Nations' bombers also struck for the second successive day at enemy-occupied towns of Macbiase and Alloy in Portuguese Timor, northwest of Australia, and at the Japanese north shore New Guinea base at Salamaua. The foe's Buin-Faisi area in the Northern Solomons also was bombed again in the night of Nov. 5.

The Navy disclosed that United State warships still were active in the Solomons. They shelled Japanese positions on the north coast of Guadalcanal near Kokumbona the night of Nov. 3-4.

Army aircraft also continued to assault Japanese troops and supply dumps in the same area without opposition but no result of either the aerial or naval attacks were detailed.

Russia:

Soviets Improve Stalingrad Hold

The Russians said counterattacking garrison troops had improved their positions somewhat in a Stalingrad factory area while the Russian Army maintained active operations on the Black Sea Front and in the battle for the Central Caucasus.

Bombs and gunfire of the Russian aircraft were reported to have destroyed 13 enemy batteries and 28 machine-gun positions within 24 hours.

Three more batteries were silenced and 19 German dugouts and blockhouses were wrecked by Soviet shells on the steppes northwest of Stalingrad, it was announced.

The Moscow Radio reported that the defenders of the city, in a letter addressed to Premier Joseph Stalin, delivered on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution, expressed confidence that the troops would "deal a crushing blow to the enemy from Stalingrad." It added that the Axis had lost more than 100,000 men killed in the 74-day siege, their losses including 800 tanks and 1000 planes.

"The entire world is watching our struggle," it said. "The voices of our allies are reaching us from all corners of the globe, expressing admiration for our resistance. Accepting this moral aid, we are sure the time is not far off when we shall hear of the opening of a second front. This will be not only a moral but a real support for the defenders of Stalingrad and will hasten and help achieve victory over the enemy."

Progress was reported in the Russian counterdrive from Tuapse and a communiqué said 300 more invaders had been wiped out and prisoners and war materiel captured. Sixteen German planes were said to have been shot down by antiaircraft gunners in two days.

Action somewhat heavier than usual was indicated far to the north, on the Leningrad front.

"Our snipers in three days killed 820 officers and men," the communiqué said. "Our artillery fire destroyed 28 dugouts and 17 enemy blockhouses."

Solomons:

Americans Attack On Guadalcanal

On Guadalcanal Island, American forces attacked Japanese troops, which had been reinforced by additional night landings Nov. 3 and 4, the United States Navy said.

It was this strengthened force apparently which the Americans attacked at dawn on Nov. 4 and met what the Navy termed "an initial repulse."

"Marines are pressing their attack on these enemy troops," added the communiqué.

On another South Pacific warfront west of the Solomons, Japanese invasion forces were continuing to fall back in New Guinea under steady pressure of a United Nations drive.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command declared that the enemy assault which late in September had advanced to within 32 miles of the United Nations Port Moresby naval base, had been pushed back well beyond the halfway point at Kokoda, about 60 miles inland.

While bitter fighting was indicated, the communiqué said the Allied troops were advancing slowly toward the foe's north coastal base at Buna.

Dude Ranch Items Confuse 'Ceilings'

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—"When is a horse a house" or "when is a horse a meal?"

The questions had legal experts of the Office of Price Administration's rent division all a-dither today after L. D. Gould, owner of a dude ranch near Larkspur in Douglas County, Colo., queried "does the rent ceiling cover the meals, rooms, and horses I furnish to patrons?"

John F. McCarthy, OPA Rent attorney, was stumped.

It depends, he told Mr. Gould, on whether a horse is a house or a meal. Ceiling rules forbid raising rent on a house, but allow raising the price of a meal. No provisions are made for horses, he added.

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The Front in Egypt

By a Staff Artist

Sector in the Global War

Broken line indicates present line in Egypt as far as there can be said to be a line. Arrows show the two breaches in the line, the one along the coast extending nearly to Matruh. Bombing signs indicate where Allied airmen were raiding during Rommel's flight.

Nazis Rush Planes in Balkans To Relieve Rommel's Plight

Continued from Page 1

by British, South African, and American air forces.

Marshal Rommel has undoubtedly appealed to Hitler for additional air support to ward off this ceaseless air bombardment.

Air Support Rushed

According to information received here, air reinforcements are already being sent to him, including both German and Italian bombers from Italy and the Balkans, and German fighters drawn from France.

The Axis problem of air defense, however, is complicated by the question of gasoline supply. Reports received in London today speak of evidence that Marshal Rommel's defense, especially in the air, is handicapped by a shortage of aviation gasoline.

This is due to the specially careful watch kept by the Royal Navy as well as by the Air Force, to prevent tankers getting through. It is stated in Cairo that not a single Axis tanker has succeeded in reaching Libya during the past six weeks.

Supply Lines Pounded

Furthermore the persistent pounding by Allied bombers of supply lines leading up to the front contributed to Marshal Rommel's inability to dispose of abundant supplies of fuel for his planes and panzer divisions.

Fighting French parachute troops also helped to weaken the Axis in the Air. Dropped behind Marshal Rommel's lines during the early stages of the battle, these highly trained specialists are said to have destroyed nearly 100 Axis planes on the ground at various airfields, such as Fuka, Sidi-Haneish, and Daba, as well as still further to the rear at Martuba.

Full credit was given to the Air Force for the great part it played in the victory by General Montgomery in a statement to war correspondents at Eighth Army Headquarters yesterday.

Complete Co-ordination

The RAF and land forces, he said, worked as one fighting machine, and it was this complete co-ordination which finished the job.

The Allies in Egypt have already begun to move their air bases forward. As the Germans withdraw from desert airfields, the RAF, the South African Air Force, and the American Army Air Force move forward close on the heels of the land army, so as to keep within easy fighter range of the Eighth Army's advance guard.

Thus the air forces continue to play a major role in what General Montgomery yesterday described to correspondents as a "complete and absolute victory."

The main question now is whether the air reinforcements being rushed to Marshal Rommel from other European fronts will be able to counterbalance Allied air superiority and thus shield Axis forces from the air while they attempt to reorganize their harassed divisions for a final stand.

President is Confident No Inter-Party Strife in View

Continued from Page 1

victory coalition which would shelve New Dealism for the duration and (2) a suspension of the wage-hour law to foster longer working hours.

Eight Votes Away

In addition, there is reason to believe that the Republicans, who at the present time are only eight votes away from a House majority, will demand greater representation on Senate and House committees as a price for co-operation with the slim and hardly cohesive Democratic majority.

The suggestion for a two-party coalition came from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who declared that the Administration "should deal more openly with Congress" and that congressional difficulties be ironed out on inter-party lines.

While such a demand from a Republican is not considered surprising, it is believed significant that at almost the same moment, Southern Democrats were rising in the House of Representatives to insist that plans for "social and economic reforms" be dropped for the duration.

Opinion of South?

Representative Carter Manasco (D) of Alabama, who has been neither rabidly for nor against the New Deal, condemned what he said was the attempt by some Government officials to use the war "as a stepping stone to reform." As a middle-of-the-roader and as the Representative from the home district of the politically powerful Bankhead family, Representative Manasco is believed to be expressing the opinion of many Southern Democrats.

Apparently convinced that the next session of Congress will be more disposed to strong action on the question of increasing the nation's work efficiency, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas has already introduced legislation to suspend the wages and hours law, which provided overtime for more than 40 hours of work a week.

Senator O'Daniel asserted that the 40-hour week, which served a purpose in the days of unemployment, is a wartime liability and that, if a 72-hour work week were substituted, 25,000,000 workers could do the work now being done by 42,000,000.

Although political observers here admit that the O'Daniel bill will receive strong support from both Democrats and Republicans, they are wary about predicting its passage, either in Congress or in the one which will take its seat next January. They point out that, regardless of implications of the Nov. 3 election, the legislators are going to hesitate in incurring the enmity of organized labor.

Rebound

It is further suggested that the Administration might not be unhappy to see the suddenly rejuvenized Republican Party push through, with the aid of dissident Democrats, legislation with an anti-labor tinge on the assumption that this will rebound to the Democrats' advantage after the war.

It is also possible that the Republican leaders, recognizing that skillful political diplomacy now will pay big dividends in 1944, will not be too anxious to support legislation which may permanently offend large sections of the electorate.

It is agreed, nevertheless, that the increase in Republican strength makes it extremely unlikely that many typically New Deal measures will be passed during the next two years. It seems safe to say a voting majority of Congress is now conservatively-inclined so far as social and economic measures are concerned.

Meanwhile, Administration leaders are predicting that the House of Representatives would back up Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's request that the Senate amendment to the 'teen age draft bill, providing for a full year of pre-combat training for 18- and 19-year-olds, be defeated. It is thought likely that with the election out of the way Senators and Representatives will be less hesitant about following the Army's wishes.

However, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, who supports the Senate amendment announced today that he would demand a roll-call in the House on his motion to instruct committee conferees to accept the Senate limitation. The roll-call would place every voter on record on an extremely controversial question.

Stalin Expresses Confidence Second Front Will Be Opened

Continued from Page 1

pieces. They are banking on assistance from the democratic coalition. The moral and political reserves of that coalition are growing from day to day."

He said that "no sane man" would attempt to destroy Germany, "but we will destroy the Hitlerites' military power."

The second task after that, he said, would be to eliminate the "slave system which Germany calls the 'new order'" and the third task would be to destroy the builders of this order.

Home Front Strong

The Soviet Premier said that never before had Russia been as strong and well-organized on the home front.

The break-through in the west, he said, came after the Russian Army had routed the Germans on the approaches to Moscow last winter, attacked and seized the offensive.

Returning a second time to mention of the second front, Mr. Stalin said that the Germans had been able to concentrate on one sector and take the initiative "because the absence of a second front in Europe enabled them to do it without risk to themselves."

Mr. Stalin asserted that the Rusians recently had won possession of a German document showing the Nazi plan—nowhere realized—was ot take Stalingrad last July 25, then Saratov Aug. 9, Kuibyshev Sept. 15 and Baku Sept. 29.

The main aim of the offensive was to finish the war this year by taking Moscow, Mr. Stalin added.

Nazis Failed in Hunt

"In their hunt for oil and for Moscow, the German strategists have got into difficulties,' he said.

"Their summer plans appear to have failed."

"The main reason of German succeeds this year is the absence of a second front," Mr. Stalin said.

"If there had been a second front in Europe drawing away 60 German divisions as during the first world war, the postion of the German armies today would be bad indeed."

The Germans' aim in the southwestern drive was to divert the main Soviet reserves in order to attack Moscow from the south, Mr. Stalin said.

He said the year had shown that the German Army has its weaknesses.

"The Germans," he added, "are not strong enough to attack the southwest and north at the same time, like last summer, but are still strong enough to launch a serious attack in one direction."

Mr. Stalin noted that in the World War, out of 220 German divisions then existing there were 85 on the Russian Front.

"Now, however, this year, out of 256 divisions, 179 are on our front," he said.

"To this can be added 23 Rumanian, 14 Finnish, 10 Italian, 13 Hungarian, one Spanish and another division making, in all, 241 divisions altogether on our front against the Red Army.

"The enemy's other troops are in Occupied France, Norway and so forth. Part of them are in Libya, fighting against the British, but only four German divisions and 11 Italian divisions, that is all.

"We have over 3,000,000 men arrayed against us.

"I think no other army or country could stand up to such an onslaught."

Replying to the rhetorical question, "Will there be a second front?" Mr. Stalin gave this answer:

"Yes, there will be one sooner or later because it is no less essential for our allies than for us."

Warning to Allies

"Our allies must understand that with France fallen the absence of a second front can mean catastrophe for them."

Contrasting Axis and United Nations policies, Mr. Stalin gave this picture of the enemy home front:

"The moral and political reserves of the Germans in Europe are being exhausted. The peoples are rising.

"Enslaved nations are awaiting their turn to take revenge on their oppressors.

"They know the German-Italian coalition is falling to pieces.

"They are banking on assistance from the democratic coalition.

"The moral and political reserves of that coalition are growing from day to day."

A Bell-Ringing Thanksgiving Plan

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars urges the nation to observe Thanksgiving by ringing bells—"to remind people that it is a time of Thanksgiving to God for the blessings of freedom and prosperity that we enjoy."

Asserting that there was "no outward expression of Thanksgiving Day," State Commander Nelson R. Knudsen said the organization was making a nationwide appeal for a more spiritual observance of the holiday. The group proposes ringing of bells by churches, schools and railroad engines.

"We observe Armistice Day with a moment of facing East in salute while whistles blow," Mr. Knudsen said, "and Christmas carols remind us of Yuletide. Bell ringing will remind us to pray on Thanksgiving Day and to take anew the pledge that we will give all that liberty may live."

269 Absentee Ballots In N. H. Cost $6,000

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Absentee voting in Tuesday's election in New Hampshire cost about $25 a ballot, the Secretary of State's office reported today.

Only 269 absentee ballots were received before the polls closed on Tuesday, Secretary E. D. Fuller said, out of a total of 626 which were mailed out.

The Federal Government will pay the cost—about $6,000.

Unified Strategy Emerges in Solomons; New Zealand Favors 'One Command'

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Military developments of the past few days seem to indicate that there hasn't been quite as much substance to the charges of lack of a "unified command" as some of the critics believe.

Our forces, for the present at least, have prevailed in the Solomon Islands. And it is now tardily disclosed by Washington that the Solomon Islands venture was agreed to by the War and Navy Departments, and has not been a lone hand played by the Navy.

The divided command question is one of fancy rather than fact. There quite possibly might be differences of opinion concerning the advisability of initiating a campaign, but once the die has been cast, there is not going to be any holding back on the part of any responsible officer whose decisions will in any way be accountable for the failure or success of a mission.

Division of Duties

The Navy does not and never has claimed to be adept in warfare ashore. When stress of circumstances forces fighting of this character on the Navy, it does the best it can under existing conditions, but will not only cheerfully but gladly turn such matters over to the Marines or the Army as soon as possible. The Navy today has so many complexities of its own to cope with afloat that it has no desire to undertake affairs that other services are trained to handle.

In view of this statement, the question very naturally arises why was not the Solomons expedition initially given the Army to handle?

Without going into unnecessary elaboration of details, the answer is that it was precisely the kind of duty the Marines have, over a long period of years, been trained to undertake, and as this training had been done in close collaboration with and required extensive support from the Navy, the latter assumed direction of the project.

When the details of this campaign become known, it will be found that once the Marines established themselves ashore, they became the real boss of the show, and the Navy's function was relegated to providing all possible support to the landing force. It bombarded enemy positions designated by the Marines, opposed the landing of enemy re-enforcements, drove off enemy ships, brought in supplies and re-enforcements, and in general backed up the Marine effort.

Question of Timing

The happy result to date speaks for itself in that a force of undisclosed strength is still in possession of a strategic area that may yet prove to be the hinge on which a gigantic offensive may swing when the time comes to sweep Japan from the grip it has fastened on the Netherlands East Indies and the Mandated Islands.

Did the United States strike in the Solomons before it was prepared to back up the attempt? The answer cannot be other than yes.

Why then was such a risk taken? A risk that had all the earmarks of establishing another Bataan.

The often quoted saying "Nothing risked, nothing gained" is, despite its triteness, the answer in a nutshell.

We had watched the Japanese exercise the initiative for eight months, during which time they had seized and established themselves in area after area until it seemed as though there was no limit to the risks they were willing to take to attain an objective. It is now generally accepted that all too many Japanese successes were really "touch and go" affairs that could easily have gone the other way had the Allies ventured to take chances.

Samoa in Line of Attack

Soon after Dec. 7, Japan took the Bismarck Archipelago. Later, after consolidating their position in that area, the Solomon Group was taken, and it became apparent that this move was only one more step toward ultimate control of Melanesia. Then in turn would come Samoa, the Fiji Group and no telling what other objectives.

The supply line to Australia already some 7,000 miles long, was in danger of being pushed farther east with many added miles and exposure to attack by air and submarine. The vital deposits of nickel, chrome, copper, iron, and other strategic and critical metals in New Caledonia were in danger of passing into Japanese hands. We not only need these metals ourselves, but also have no desire to see them begin to augment Japan's depleted stockpiles.

Something had to be done to head off the victorious march of the Nipponese. They had to be stopped physically, and have their unduly inflated bubble of egotism punctured.

So it was decided to take a leaf out of Japan's book of success and take a chance. But it was no haphazard chance that was taken. The project was meticulously planned. The Marines were painstakingly drilled in the part they were to play. The matériel was assembled, checked, counter-checked, and eventually sent on its way.

Hours of Careful Work

Very probably no one will ever know how many hours of hard efficient work went into tabulating the manifold items needed for an overseas expedition in tropical waters, or in calculating the quantities required. Perhaps the most exacting task was preparing a loading schedule that would positively provide for materials being unloaded in the exact sequence that they would be required, and which insured that the possible sinking of one or more transports or storeships would not carry all of any particular item along with it to the bottom.

Evidently aerial observation had developed the fact that the Japanese were building a sizable airfield on Guadalcanal to afford them a jumping off place for further advances, and this activity made it all the more necessary that a chance be taken.

About the time that continued observation determined the Japanese had the new airfield practically ready for use, our striking force occupied Guadalcanal and the adjacent islands. The timing was perfect. Adequate defenses had not yet been provided by the Japanese, the assault was carried out without great cost, and the airfield became available for our planes.

Force of Surface Ships

However, we were not prepared to support the expedition with sufficient strength to insure it protection against attacks in force. This chance we had to take, but now that round one has ended in our favor, we can begin to have confidence that it was a risk well worth taking.

A prominent admiral recently stated that our position in the Solomons should excite no apprehension, because the Japanese would have to come to us, and as fast as they came, we would exterminate them.

So far this belief has been realized, and if enough additional planes are landed on Henderson field, and we can maintain a respectable force of surface ships in the general area to insure a flow of supplies and reinforcements, there seems no reason why the Solomons cannot be held indefinitely and eventually become a jumping off place of our own.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

Exile Regimes Scan Allied War Policies

By Overseas News Agency

London, Nov. 6

Allied war policies are under the scrutiny of all the exiled governments, as the result of the general discussion with South African Premier Jan Christian Smuts and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The Foreign Ministers of all the Allied Governments, including René Plevin, new Fighting French Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, met on Nov. 4.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Walter Nash, Minister to the United States and member of the Pacific War Council from New Zealand, appealed yesterday for a co-ordinated American naval and army command in the South Pacific "to get results."

"The Japanese work under a single command," he said, "so it is imperative that the United States Commanders—General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey—work in close co-operation."

He spoke on the March of Time program of the National Broadcasting Company.

Both commanders, Mr. Nash said in a prepared speech "should know everything that the other has done, is doing, or plans to do. Every move should be discussed one with the other to determine how best to use both forces. They must work together to the maximum if they are to get results.

Peril in Separate Plans

"Co-ordinated under a single command, they can do what is necessary to meet and defeat the Japanese. Separate plans—unknown to the other—might jeopardize the lives of many thousands of men."

Discussing the fighting on Guadalcanal, Mr. Nash said, "if the American forces continue to fight as they have fought, they will drive the Japanese farther west and north. If this is done, and the balance of the Solomons and Bismarck archipelagos is occupied by American and Australian forces, then the whole of the Japanese forces in the area would be in great peril."

Byron Price, Chief of the Bureau of Censorship, said in a prepared interview on the same program that "some bad news has been delayed" in the interest of the United Nations' war effort.

He added:

"No one questions that the American people are sacrificing a lot by not having immediate access to all of the news. But wars cannot be won without sacrifice, and I feel sure the public would rather miss some of the news than risk making it tougher for our men who are out there fighting our battles for us."

Rommel Defeat

Continued from Page 1

Africa will see a willingness on the part of French leaders in that area to join our side.

But for us to count on any such improvement in our fortunes on the basis of what has happened so far in Egypt would be as foolish as it proved to be for the Nazis to dream of the whole Middle East under their arms when Marshal Rommel was driving toward Alexandria. It may happen, but it would be the part of wisdom to limit expectations to something much more modest.

There is every reason to expect that Marshal Rommel will be driven back as far as Matruh in present retreat, and it is perfectly possible that he can be kept on the run to the Halfaya-Solum-Bardia sector at the Egyptian-Libyan boundary. But to go beyond Bardia in present calculations is to indulge in hope rather than reasonable expectations.

Unless one of the cleverest generals this war has produced has suddenly taken leave of his techniques, it would be highly unrealistic to assume that he had committed the major portion of his forces to the El Alamein position. The sensible view of the matter is that his forward skirmish line has been routed and driven in. He must have prepared a main defense line somewhere in his rear, probably several.

The biggest single factor in the changed situation in Egypt has been the combination of extended supply lines for Marshal Rommel with a real United Nations air superiority.

While Hitler has been burning out his air forces in Russia, the new trans-Africa air route from the United States has carried a steady stream of planes and pilots and ground-crew men to Cairo.

With air superiority and the long Axis supply line to the El Alamein position from Bengasi and Tobruk spread before our pilots, Marshal Rommel's front line has been gradually starved for everything it needed. He must have been pulling back more and more of his forces to positions nearer his supply bases.

Those forces and his reserve positions have still to be overrun before we can talk seriously about a reopening of the Mediterranean.

The enormously heartening fact remains, however, that the whole picture has been reversed. This is a real offensive by United Nations powers. Since our forces are advancing, the threat is to the enemy's position, not to ours. The worst that can reasonably happen to us is to have the advance halted without a total destruction of the Axis bridgehead in Africa. The worst that can happen to Hitler is loss of his entire African expedition.

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Japan Backs Nazis' Threat On War-Prisoner Treatment

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said today it had been announced officially in Tokyo that Japan would impose "reprisals against British prisoners of war in Japanese hands in case the British Government does not change its attitude" toward German captives.

The announcement, attributed by the German broadcast to the Japanese foreign office, was quoted as saying "the Japanese Government has noted with grave concern the inhuman treatment of German prisoners of war and the intention of the British to extend this treatment also to Italian prisoners of war."

Presumably the Japanese were talking about the recent Nazi chainings and British reprisal chainings of prisoners, all of which was started by the Germans, who charged that the British bound the hands of Nazis captured during the Dieppe raid and another against Sark Island.

Tokyo Repeats Charges

The Japanese Radio, for a purpose not immediately clear at this time, revived allegations today of bad treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States and Canada, stating protests had been lodged with the two governments and asserting that Japan's treatment of war prisoners and civilian internees had been fair.

The last time this theme had been sounded was last summer, when Japan apparently sought to counter the stories of ill treatment, hardship, and suffering told by the first American repatriates to reach the outside world from Japan, Japanese-occupied China, and other places in the Orient after the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Recent Threat

Today Domei said that Japan had lodged "strong protests" last month with the Governments of the United States and Canada against "unreasonable and unwarranted" treatment of Japanese nationals. It added that "immediate remedial steps" were demanded.

Japan's treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees, the Domei statement added, had been "very fair and humane."

Actually, Japan is unable to lodge protests directly with the United States and Canadian Governments, the only diplomatic intercourse being through an intermediary, Switzerland.

As to the statement that Japan's treatment of war prisoners and internees had been "very fair and humane," it is less than a month since the Tokyo Radio said that United States airmen captured after the April 18 raid on Tokyo and other Japanese centers had been convicted of "inhuman acts" and had been or would be "severely punished in accordance with international law." It warned that fliers captured in the future would be dealt with sternly.

Roosevelt's Statement

President Roosevelt on Oct. 23 said that Japan would be violating the Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners if it carried out threats against captured American aviators.

Japan introduced the war prisoner issue immediately after the German-British shackling controversy, and its motives seemed to be two: To give support to the German side by attempting to show that Japanese as well as Germans were suffering at Allied hands; and to try to warn off further Allied bombing expeditions against Japan.

Regarding the treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States, on Oct. 29 Secretary of War Stimson made public an American Red Cross survey report declaring elder Japanese aliens held in evacuation camps in this country "apparently feel that they are being extremely well treated."

Mr. Stimson said the Red Cross received the greatest number of complaints from the younger Japanese evacuees, "many complaining over losing contact with outside Caucasians."

British Stage 'Battle' at Sea

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, Nov. 6 (AP)—Three of Britain's newest battleships operated as an integral battle force for the first time this month when the King George V, the Anson, and the Howe—together with cruisers, destroyers, submarines and aircraft—staged a two-day "battle" at sea.

So realistic and severe were the exercises that officers said the big war craft underwent everything which could happen in combat except actual destruction.

The mock war kept the men at battle stations for more than 24 hours amid weather which approached gale proportions, and involved firing everything from 14-inch rifles to antiaircraft batteries. It involved a night encounter with an "enemy" battleforce and the repelling of submarines, destroyers, torpedo planes, high-level bombers, and divebombers.

The "battle" terminated with a damage control exercise when the flagship was artificially caused to list as if hard hit. The Admiral abandoned it and the flagship was towed off toward a home port.

This probably was the most extensive British battleship exercise since the outbreak of the war, with the veteran King George V—one of the principals of the Bismarck sinking — pacing the battle line's latest additions, the Anson and Howe.

Britain's strongest and most modern battleships were practicing against the day when they meet the Tirpitz, Germany's best.

They used live ammunition wherever possible, even to the extent of making a valuable cruiser a target ship for 14-inch guns by setting the guns five degrees out of line with fire control directors.

Crews of the battleships were at battle stations when planes zoomed overhead, dropping flashing, smoking squibs simulating bombs when they reached the point of attack.

When the ships' big guns fire there was no need to simulate realism, for the blast, concussion, flame and smoke were terrific. The entire ships were stripped for action to avoid damage from the concussion.

Mrs. Roosevelt Goes on Tour

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was told today that Britain has found part-time workers such as housewives can be employed profitably in manufacturing.

Anne Loughlin, first woman Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, told the President's wife that many employers had been reluctant to employ part-time labor at first, but subsequently found the output of such labor satisfactory.

Mrs. Roosevelt left London today for a tour of the Provinces.

Yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt sent a telegram of congratulation to King George VI on the "brilliant victory" in Egypt.

Mrs. Roosevelt also met the wives of British Cabinet Members at a luncheon given by Mrs. Winston Churchill at No. 10 Downing Street. The party was private and no men were present.

Nov. 4, Mrs. Roosevelt's long day began with a tour of Queens College, Cambridge, and the hostel for American and British troops in the university town.

The highlight of the day was a visit to the pilots of the three Eagle Squadrons taken into the U. S. Air Forces from the R. A. F. last September. Standing in the warm sunlight, she met each pilot as he was presented by Col. E. W. Anderson, of Los Angeles, group commander.

From the Eagle Nest Mrs. Roosevelt went to the modern rural home of 17 war children supported by Americans. She was greeted by her "children"—black-haired Polish Janina Dybowska; Kerman Garale, Basque boy; and Tommy Maloney, from the bombed East End of London. Mrs. Roosevelt contributes monthly for their support.

She received from Janina, dressed in the Polish national costume, a doll similarly clothed. Kerman gave her a color picture of the trio, but Tommy was too shy even to talk.

No Coal Rationing, If No Hoarding

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, of the Office of Solid Fuels, has declared that there would be no need to ration coal this coming winter, provided householders didn't hoard.

"We have enough coal for normal use but not enough for hoarding," he told 1,000 delegates to the two-day war conference of New Jersey fuel merchants.

He asked dealers to refuse to deliver coal to families with more than a month's supply in their bins.

"There already is a shortage of nut coal (one of the smaller sizes)," he said, "but this type is not essential to most users, and it is up to you to educate your customers to use pea coal instead."

Indianans Named For Service Honor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Eleven prominent Indianans have been nominated for the Sons of Indiana Distinguished Service Award for 1942, given each year by the organization to the Hoosier who rendered outstanding service to the State and the nation during the current year.

The candidates, listed alphabetically by the Sons of Indiana, are:

W. L. Batt of the War Production Board; Homer E. Capehart, Washington, Ind., manufacturer; Wayne Coy, Assistant Director of the Budget; Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press; Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Charles G. Halleck, Representative-elect from Indiana.

Will H. Hays, President of Motion Picture Distributors Association; Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll; Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt; Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate.

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Self-Government Key to Britain's Policy

Majority opinion is India will attain status as Dominion in few years after war's end.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—As Wendell L. Willkie declared in his radio report to the American people on his recent globe-girdling trip, the keynote of the British Empire is today—and has been for many decades — decentralization and gradual progress toward self-government.

This is not only true of the Dominions. It is also the basis of Britain's colonial system. The degree of decentralization and autonomy varies greatly in various colonies, however. Broadly speaking, the situation may be summed up by saying that Britain's main colonies are now about at the stage reached 30, 40 or 50 years ago by present members of the British Commonwealth.

The political history of the British Commonwealth during the past three decades or so has in reality been little more than a record of a series of steps constituting formal recognition of the free and independent status of Dominions.

In fact, historians have remarked that the Statute of Westminster in 1931 merely crystalized on paper a situation which had existed in fact for a score or more years.

Recognition Begun in 1907

This process of normal recognition of the effects of political decentralization policy may be said to have begun in 1907 when, at the last of a series of colonial conferences, it was decided that gatherings would thereafter be called imperial conferences and a resolution was adopted stating that these conferences would be "between His Majesty's Government and the governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas."

At this time Gen. P. S. G. Botha of South Africa declared, referring to the attaining of this self-government by various Dominions: "Decentralization and liberty have worked wonders."

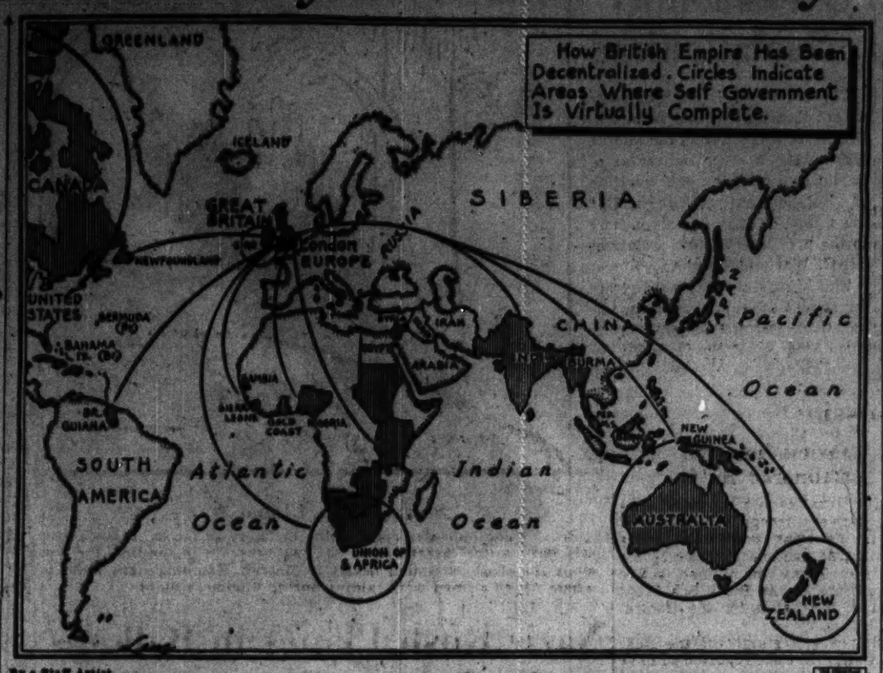
As far as the Dominions are concerned, the historic fact is that by 1911 governmental autonomy was practically complete. New Zealand has its dominion status proclaimed in 1907. South Africa was set up as a self-governing federation in 1909. Australia completed its Federal Constitution in 1911. From that hour onward the process of decentralization has continued, but it has been concerned chiefly and almost entirely with decentralization of defense and of foreign trade.

Step in Last War

It was during the last war when the Imperial War Cabinet, in which Dominion representatives were accorded status of absolute equality with that of members of the War Cabinet, that necessity for decentralizing the defense of the Dominions was first emphasized. A slow process was set in motion and the result is to be seen in tremendous contributions which Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa, and New Zealand are making to the United Kingdom in the present war effort.

It was at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 that the world first realized the extent to which the Dominions had become completely self-governing in matters of tariffs and foreign trade generally.

However, dissolution of the economic ties of empire has been considerably slower than the breaking of political links. Canada and Australia provide interesting examples of this. In spite of the autonomy of these Dominions in tariffs and foreign trade their general economic life remained closely bound to that of London and the Empire. But the present war has made the Dominions increasingly aware of their economic relationship to political units outside the British Commonwealth. In fact, the question now is whether economic decentralization has not perhaps gone so far as to constitute an obstacle to necessary co-operation in international trade after the war.



By a Staff Artist

Westward—Also to East, South, and North—Runs Empire's Tide

Through gradual decentralization, the British Empire has been transformed from an empire administered in London to a world-wide commonwealth of nations. Only those shaded areas not shown in circles are without virtual self-government.

Irish Constitution

An outstanding example of how completely the decentralization policy has been applied by the British Government occurred in 1937. In that year a new Irish Constitution was approved, abolishing the office of Governor General and, in fact, not even mentioning the Crown. By a subsidiary Act, however, the Crown has been loosely established as constituting a vague link with Britain, so that even Eire might be said to remain to a certain extent within the British Commonwealth.

The other "problem child" of the Empire has been India. Yet it is possible, by putting that immense subcontinent with all its racial religious caste complexities, into perspective, to state without exaggeration that India, like the Dominions at the beginning of this century and the colonies more recently, is and has been steadily moving toward Dominon status.

Even before 1917, when a declaration was made providing for representation of India in the Imperial War Cabinet and implying the intention of the Government to grant it eventual Dominion status, "decentralization and liberty" had begun to be applied to Indian territory. Local and provincial self-government has long been encouraged. But since the last war this development of local self-government has been carried to far greater lengths than is generally realized.

Indian Training Accelerated

In 1935 the British Parliament approved a new Constitution for India on federal lines. This has never been fully put into effect due mainly to communal difficulties. But it is fair to say that the process of training the Indians themselves to take over what remains of British rule in India has been greatly accelerated since then. Few persons in Britain today doubt that India will be on the same basis as the other Dominions within a few years after the war.

Speaking of the Indian problem recently, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, referred to the Cripps Mission earlier this year, saying "we made to the people of India an offer of full liberty to frame their future Constitution for themselves, even if it means complete independence. . . . In my knowledge of the history of the world I can recall no parallel to the tremendous scope and sweep of such an offer of freedom to an enormous empire."

Coming to the colonies proper as distinguished from the Dominions and from the special case of India, it is more difficult to generalize. Variations are enormous. They range from Southern Rhodesia, for instance, which comes under the Dominions Office—not the Colonial Office—and is actually regarded as a sort of adolescent Dominion, to places like Gibraltar, where the Governor General is also commander in chief of the garrison.

Southern Rhodesia Example

Southern Rhodesia offers the most striking example of the gradual process of decentralization which is training many of Britain's colonies in the responsibilities of liberty and autonomy.

In 1915 the colony was given a new charter authorizing the very restricted and almost entirely appointed legislative assembly to ask for establishment of a responsible Governor in Southern Rhodesia whenever it liked. In 1920 such a resolution was passed and in 1923 Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing colony. Ten years later its legislative assembly had become a full-fledged parliament, elected by something approaching universal suffrage and with a good measure of representation and local autonomy for native groups.

A similar evolution is under way in Kenya, where the Constitution of 1934, amended in 1938, provides for a legislative council with 11 European elected members, five Indian elected members and one Arab elected member in addition to a number of nominated representatives of the natives. Besides this central representation, however, the natives in Kenya have had a considerable measure of local self-government ever since 1934.

Situation in Malaya

In Malaya, decentralization has been a conscious positive policy, especially since 1932, when many administrative responsibilities were returned to the several federated states. In a political sense, however, Malayans have had very little elective representation.

A great deal has been said, at the time of the fall of Singapore and since, about the failure of the British colonial system to enlist support of the Malayans. These allegations have been challenged by the Colonial Office here in London, but well-informed opinion generally acknowledges freely that enough has been done to give the Malayans a sense of responsibility and of sharing in the colony's development.

The same may be said to some extent of Burma, although the problem here was, of course, different. Yet in both these places, as in Ceylon, too, the same system of gradual decentralization has been under way.

Thus, Ceylon has a Constitution providing for a considerable measure of native representation and local autonomy. This Constitution had to be suspended not very long ago. A similar setback was encountered in Malta, where in 1922 a Constitution was granted to the Maltese giving them a full responsible government in local affairs. This, too, broke down sometime before the war and had to be suspended.

Consistent Policy

But in both instances it is the British Government's intention to restore the extent of these Constitutional advances at the earliest possible moment after the war. Instances of Britain's efforts to train colonists in self-government can be multiplied almost indefinitely. Jamaica—one of the stormier colonies—has a Constitution with some measure of decentralization dating back to 1662.

Recently Northern Ireland was given a system of partial self-government. There 13 members are elected to the British Parliament and vote of nine of these elected members can veto any financial measure relating to Northern Ireland.

In General, therefore, it can be said that the British Dominions have now grown up. They attained their independence even before the last war and since the last war it has been formally and fully recognized. Certain of the larger colonies, such as Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, are progressing swiftly toward Dominion status. Other colonies have reached various stages in the necessarily long road toward political maturity. In nearly all cases, however, the British Government has endeavored to apply with varying success a policy of decentralization and freedom which, as General Botha said 35 years ago, has "worked wonders."

Tokyo Aids Called to Berlin

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 6 (AP)—Japanese diplomats in Europe have been called to a conference in Berlin at which, foreign observers said, they possibly will check on how far they can count on their Axis partners keeping up their end of the fight under the Allied air bombardment, the attack in Egypt and in face of a second winter in Russia.

These observers also thought that the Japanese also would go over general war aims and that the warfare at sea doubtless would be an important point.

There have been reports that Japanese submbarines are in the Atlantic and there is no doubt that the Axis is eager to obtain the fullest Japanese co-operation at sea on this side of the world as well as in the Pacific.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung correspondent, meanwhile, reported that the diplomats had been called to discuss new means of co-operation under the Tripartite Pact.

The first speculation in foreign circles was that the conference might concern Russia, but information given out in Berlin emphasized that the conference, which is expected to open in the next few days, would deal primarily with organizational problems.

It was reported that the Japanese Envoy to Rome, Zembei Horikiri, has been appointed to a new post as Ministerat-Large in Europe. His job will be to direct the whole diplomatic setup in Europe in carrying out whatever new post as Minister-at-Large in agreed upon.

Twelve to 14 chiefs of Legations and Embassies, including the Envoy to Ankara, have been summoned to the conference, which, some observers said, could concern:

Japanese relations with Russia and whether the Axis policy requires Japanese participation in the Soviet campaign despite the lateness of the season; the Near East policy and the possibilities of co-ordinating the Japanese and German drives toward the Middle East junctions; the Axis summer drives that failed.

Empire Decentralized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Steps in the decentralization of the British Empire during the past 35 years:

1907—Domination status of New Zealand proclaimed.

1909—South Africa Act passed, setting up a self-governing federation composed of former colonies.

1911—First imperial conference of prime ministers of the United Kingdom and of "self-governing" dominions.

1911—Federal Constitution in Australia completed formation of self-government there.

1917—Lord Balfour's declaration on a Jewish home in Palestine.

1917—Formation of Imperial War Cabinet in which dominion representatives were accorded the status of absolute equality with that of members of the British War Cabinet.

1917—Declaration giving India a representative in the Imperial War Cabinet.

1919—Paris peace conference. Dominions and India had their own representatives who signed the Treaty of Versailles.

1922—Irish Free State constituted a self-governing dominion.

1923—Kenya White Paper on the rights of natives.

1925—Dominions Office detached from the Colonial Office and given its own Cabinet minister.

1926—Balfour memorandum (report of the Interim Imperial Relations Committee of the 1926 Imperial Conference) in which the dominions and the United Kingdom were described as "autonomus communities within the British Empire equal in status."

1927—Colonial Office Conference at which 26 colonial governments were represented.

1930—Second Colonial Office Conference.

1931—Statute of Westminster established the supremacy of dominion parliaments in their own fields.

1932—Ottawa Conference setting up general protective and preferential tariffs within the Empire.

1935—New Constitution for India passed by the British Parliament, looking toward eventual dominion status.

1907—New Irish Constitution abolishing the office of Governor General.

1940—British Government statement of policy on colonial development and welfare, providing £5,000,000 yearly for assistance to colonial governments.

1942—Sir Stafford Cripps mission to India.

90-Foot Somersault By Window-Washer

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 6 (AP)—A window-washer felt the buckle of his safety belt snap open while he worked 90 feet above ground on seventh-floor windows of the U. S. National Bank Building.

Instinctively he hurled himself backward and landed on the roof of an adjacent building—clearing a 16-foot space between the two buildings by inches. He turned a complete backward somersault, witnesses said, before landing on the roof, about 40 feet below the level of the windows he had been washing.

Religious-Book Plates Will Be Scrapped for War

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The American Bible Society will scrap plates for 10 English Bibles, one Old Testament, five New Testaments and) Gospel portions and 33 foreign language religious books—a collection of war-scare metal weighting more than 20 tons—to help the war effort.

Bible Society officials said the plates, copper halftones, metal type and slugs would help answer the call for copper, lead, and zinc needed in specialized war manufacturing.

Ameritone
Shirts by Manhattan
$3
Exclusive in coloring and in tailoring
HAYNES
1502 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Will Benny M. Return to War? Quoth Poe-sy Poet 'Nevermore'

The boasts of Mussolini have made rich material for the cartoonists and the satirist poets.

And few have written more trenchantly than Sagittarius—a frequent contributor to the London weekly, the New Statesman and Nation.

Her latest is merely entitled "A Poem." It has been distributed by the British Information Services:

While the bombers southward flocking
Set Italian cities rocking,
Suddenly there came a knocking at Il
Duce's office door,
He with fiery decision
Opened to admit a vision,
An expected apparition who had often
called before—
Destiny at hand once more.

Into that apartment regal
Slunk instead a Roman eagle
Moping, molting and bedraggled, and extremely sick and sore,
With its plumage torn and tattered,
Beak and talons badly battered,
And morale completely shattered,
Flapped and flopped upon the floor—
Only that and nothing more.

"Answer," cried the Fascist showman,
"Emblem of the conquering Roman
Fowl of fate and bird of omen,
Winging from the Libyan shore
When shall my imperial legions
Drive the Allies from those regions
When shall I through Alexandria lead the
Axis desert corps?"
Croaked the eagle, "Nevermore."

"When will the Abyssinians
Yield up their usurped dominions;
When will Suez and Tunisia fall as spoils
of glorious war;
When will Africa surrender
To Islam's ordained defender;
When shall I sweep 'mare nostrum' undisputed conqueror?"
Quoth the eagle, "Nevermore."

"When with Fascist ceremonials,
Entering my Rome's colonials,
Shall I reign from captive Venice to the
forfeited Kohdore;
When shall my resolve tenacious
Lead to conquests still more spacious:
When shall I Rome's world-wide empire
of antiquity restore?"
Croaked the eagle, "Definitely, positively,
unequivocally.
Categorically, irretrievably, inexorably, irrevocably and finally, Nevermore."

U. S. Is to See Pictures of China At War Done by Chinese Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Wendell L. Willkie turned delivery-man on his homeward flight from China, bringing with him a 50-pound package of paintings, drawings and woodcuts depicting China's valiant fight against the Japanese, entrusted to his care by the All China Fine Arts Association for delivery to United China Relief, it was revealed here today.

As a result, the pictures, approximately 80 in number and all by Chinese artists, will go on exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, next Wednesday, with an invitation preview Tuesday.

The pictures show Chinese soldiers marching in the snow, guerrilla sharpshooters, civilians taking shelter in air raids, the battle of Changsha, Chungking under air attack, and other views of China's war. The museum, invited by United China Relief to show the works of art, broke into its crowded schedule to arrange an "emergency" display.

Mr. Willkie, as personal expressman for the Chinese Government's Fine Arts Association, outdistanced other means of communication with China, with the result that data about the artists featured in the exhibit is en route from the Orient. Museum officials cannot yet say whether the pictures are the work of Chinese soldiers or civilians.

The exhibition will remain open here through Thanksgiving, after which it will tour the United States. Leading Chinese Government representatives in America will be invited to the Tuesday preview.

Gomez to Work in Lynn

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP) — Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, New York Yankees southpaw, entered the lineup of Uncle Sam's war workers today at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company. It was expected he would make his home in Lynn.

GET A HEAD START ON Christmas

• Don't Delay
• Buy It Today
• Carry It Away
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Springfield, Mass.

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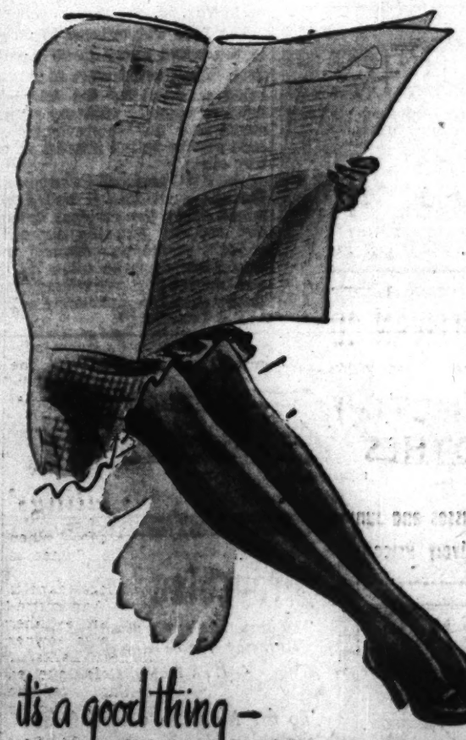

it's a good thing—
*PHOENIX HOSIERY WARDROBE
It took an emergency to teach us the practicality and smartness of a hosiery wardrobe! Now you can buy Phoenix hosiery "by the wardrobe"—each pair keyed to the type of clothes you wear. Bemberg rayon for every day, fine mercerized cotton for casual clothes.
1.00-1.15
* make it a wardrobe instead of a pair
PHOENIX Hosiery
Main at Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.

Lyttelton's Visit to U. S. Linked To Change in War-Output Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The presence here of Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, and a large staff of British experts is being traced to important changes in Anglo-American war-output plans.

Although President Roosevelt declared today that the visit was one of a series of periodic check-ups on production, there is reason to believe that Washington and London are preparing to revise production schedules to conform with the development of more aggressive Anglo-American strategy.

President Roosevelt told his press conference that the Lyttelton visit was preliminary to estimates here and in London on United Nations war needs for 1943.

It is pointed out, however, that such estimates were made some months ago and that it is not customary to wait until November to begin a preliminary study of a production program scheduled to be put into effect within less than two months' time. It is believed that only a major change in the program would call for a series of important conferences at this time.

There is some speculation as to whether the production conferences have been occasioned by the British success in Egypt, which President Roosevelt characterized today as of major importance.

He said that all the United Nations were heartened by the British drive and that, so far as he could learn, things were going extremely well in North Africa. Newspapermen noted, however, that the President preferred to wait until the Axis army under General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been completely and indisputably annihilated before calling the victory a decisive one.

Asked to what extent the British North African Army had been equipped with American weapons, the President replied that far less than half the equipment had come from the United States. He added that, while the United States could be proud of the tanks and planes being used in North Africa, most of the weapons were of British make.

It was apparent that the Chief Executive did not wish Americans to assume that this country's production had been primarily responsible for the victory of Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery. He said that while such statements made good headlines, they would not be correct.

Asked if the fighting in the Solomon Islands might be considered on a plane with that in North Africa or if it might be expected to grow into major importance, the President asserted the Guadalcanal engagement was of limited scope and could not be compared with the Montgomery-Rommel clash.

G. O. P. Victory Overshadows 'Isolationism'

CHICAGO—It is still not apparent that the election results in Illinois, or elsewhere in the Middle West, were a clear indication of public sentiment on the question of isolationism, notwithstanding the thumping majority given here to the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, C. Wayland Brooks.

The Illinois election was, except for some Cook County offices, unquestionably a Republican victory. Even Stephen A. Day, running for Congressman-at-large against Benjamin Adamowski, who, although a Democrat and supported by the Chicago "machine," has in the past shown considerable independence from that machine, was borne along on the Republican tide.

Mr. Day's victory might be held to be significant in view of the fact that he was colored with a deeper hue of isolationism than his colleagues through his book publishing connection with the jailed Nazi agent, George Sylvester Viereck. His election is attributed chiefly, however, to the strength of the head of the ticket, to straight party voting.

Mr. Brooks' defeat of Congressman Raymond S. McKeough for the Illinois Senate was much more decisive than was Mr. Brooks' election to fill the unexpired term of James Hamilton Lewis, in 1940. At that time, Mr. Brooks was running against James M. Slattery, who already had filled by appointment part of that unexpired term, and was well known. Mr. McKeough entered the race this year with two handicaps. He was chosen and supported by the Kelly machine, and he was virtually unknown, aside from inner political circles.

Brooks' World Politics Please

Mr. Brooks' strong showing this time is credited by some to his views on world politics. There is no doubt that Illinois, because—among other reasons—of the vigorous isolationism of the potent Chicago Tribune, has nurtured and led much of the opposition to the Administration's global outlook. There is no doubt that Mr. Brooks' record shows him to have hewed closely to this line during his short period in the Senate. Toward the end of the campaign, though, he made statements—some, such as that in answer to a League of Women Voters' questionnaire, in writing—to the effect that he was not actually as much of an isolationist as had been supposed.

It is believed certain that a good many voters who support the Administration on foreign policy, but otherwise are Republicans, and in particular dislike the Kelly Democratic machine, voted for Mr. Brooks because of the conclusion that he was not any longer a dangerous isolationist, right or wrong as that may be.

Mr. Brooks also had this advantage: He is a Chicagoan. As a Republican he is bound to get the downstate vote anyway. As a Chicagoan he gets more independent votes here than would be the case were he a downstater. It works the other way around for Mr. McKeough, who is a Chicagoan. He loses the advantage which would accrue to a Democrat from downstate, such as the other Illinois Senator, Scott Lucas.

But looking over the area about them observers here are more than ever convinced that isolationism was not the big issue. They point to the election in neighboring Minnesota, of Republican Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who is right beside the President and Mr. Willkie on foreign policy. They note the overwhelming victory of Republican Gov. John W. Bricker in Ohio, who is not an isolationist.

In Michigan the apparent victory of Republican Senatorial candidate Judge Homer Ferguson over incumbent Prentiss M. Brown is not necessarily an isolationist victory.

The Voice Within

Drawn for the Office of War Information

'Vacations' Like These Aid Axis 'Occupations'

This poster is part of a campaign to make United States workers realize the importance of not taking time out from their jobs of war importance.

Wage Ceiling Is 'Colossal' To Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 6 (AP)—The film industry, which didn't coin the word colossal but made it famous, could use the term today to describe its state of befuddlement as it awaited clarification of the new wage-ceiling order, which kept scores of highly paid movie employees from receiving their weekly paychecks.

The seven major studios tied up the salaries of their top-bracketed actors, producers, writers and directors as batteries of laywers studied the Government's decree, which, as it is interpreted here, bars anyone from receiving more wages than he did in 1941, or more than $25,000 net, whichever is the larger sum.

There are scores—perhaps hundreds—in the studios who already have netted at least $25,000 so far this year, and one point adding to the puzzlement of the industry, it was learned, is whether they can be forced to fulfill their contracts at no added compensation.

There was a suggestion that some studios were considering halting work on productions featuring players who already had equalled their 1941 earnings. The studios remained silent on this point, as on all others in the riddle, but sources close to the industry doubted that this drastic step, involving the shelving of millions of dollars worth of unfinished films, would be taken.

Directors of the Screen Actors Guild went into a huddle on the problem, but made no statement. It was generally believed that they, too, are awaiting clarification of the order and that their members will have to decide for themselves whether they will fulfill their commitments without pay, or take a rest.

One source, declining to be identified, said that several stars for a major studio had offered to work the remainder of the year without salary. Others, however, felt differently, opining they wouldn't mind working for nothing if the Government were going to get the money but seeing no reason why the studios should benefit.

This school of thought is represented by Franchot Tone.

"When Franchot wants to work for nothing he'll work for the Government," said his agent, Mike Levy, in disclosing Mr. Tone had canceled his contract with Warner Brothers. Paulette Goddard canceled a scheduled radio appearance because she already has reached the ceiling.

The agents, those ubiquitous 10 per centers, were watching the situation closely. Ten per cent of nothing is nothing.

Priorities on Manpower Urged In Kaiser's Plea to Senate

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A priorities system for manpower to be administered through labor unions on a voluntary basis was recommended to Congress today by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder who has doubled the use of manpower in his own shipyards.

Mr. Kaiser told a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee that he is opposed to any "freezing of labor" that removes the freedom of a man to work, but was confident that by reorganization and planning the nation's present muddled manpower situation can be cleared up.

Appearing simultaneously before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, WPB Director Donald M. Nelson warned of "very severe strains on our production within the last three weeks because of a manpower shortage," and declared that "the American people are going to demand that Congress do something on this problem before we get through."

Mr. Kaiser's recommendations included establishment of a new manpower committee of nine members, classification of all American labor into four "essential" and "nonessential" groups and a priorities system that would allow an employer to recruit from outside areas after he had taken his quota of women and other minority groups.

Ban on Volunteer Enlistments

Both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Kaiser asked immediate prohibition against voluntary enlistments in the armed services, now a major manpower leak in essential production.

In recognizing labor unions as a major and established source of labor supply, Mr. Kaiser's plan furnished a concession to labor unions which have objected to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's proposal to designate the U. S. Employment Service as the sole hiring agency.

National labor organizations have opposed enactment of a national service act largely on this ground.

Union Responsibility.

Mr. Kaiser stressed the necessity of giving unions responsibility to see that their men go to jobs where they are most needed.

"They should see to it that men do the right thing at this hour of grave peril," he declared. "The men should feel themselves guided and protected by their own unions to do the job where they are most needed."

Mr. Kaiser did not say whether his manpower priorities program would require congressional legislation. He recommended establishment of a new manpower committee made up of representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, agriculture, war industries, essential civilian industries, two labor spokesmen, and one neutral member.

On the regional level, he proposed that one man be responsible for the control of all labor, including agricultural workers and men drawn into the military services through Selective Service. It would be his job to administer a uniform national policy.

Views Changed on "Freezing"

Lamenting the present confusion in the manpower picture, Mr. Kaiser complained of the lack of established policy on the use of women and on transfers from nonessential to war industries, inability to ascertain where manpower pools exist, leakage into the armed services through voluntary enlistments, and inequalities resulting from local selective service quotas.

Mr. Kaiser said the men in his company who drew up the recommendations presented to Congress today were previously of the opinion that Government freezing of manpower was needed, but had changed their views.

Instead he proposed classification of all workers, male and female, into four groups—armed forces, war industries, essential civilian industries, including agriculture, and nonessential civilian industries. All requests for workers for war and essential civilian industries, he said, should be cleared through local manpower offices which would draw upon nonessential civilian industries for supplies.

Employment of Women

Decisions should be made, he said, as to the number of women that can be used in each type of industry. Employment of women would not be compulsory but an employer would not be able to recruit men outside his local area unless he met a hiring sschedule for women. Workers hired outside the local market would have their transportation to their jobs paid for by the government under the Kaiser plan.

Inductions into the armed services would also be scheduled, with all men from nonessential industries taken first.

Mr. Nelson told Senators that it would be better to meet the manpower crisis with a clear-cut policy set by Congress rather than "administrative indirection" now in use.

"I don't think of it in terms of compulsion," Mr. Nelson declared. "I do think of it as direction. It isn't necessary to administer it in an autocratic way."

Telegraphic Industry Geared Closer to Needs of Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Board of War Communications today ordered telegraph companies to refuse felicitation and congratulatory messages and to discontinue all non-telegraphic services begining Dec. 15 in a series of steps to gear the domestic telegraphic industry more closely to the war effort.

The BWC acted on information supplied it through an investigation conducted by the Federal Communications Commission.

The BWC order provided:

1. That the "office drag" (the interval betwen the time a message reaches the operating room and the completion of transmission) must not average more than seven minutes for at least 95 per cent of all messages received at the office and in no case among the 95 per cent may the "drag" exceed 15 minutes.

2. Present routing times for business messages to be delivered by messenger must be reduced by one third.

3. The FCC was authorized to develop a plan for revising the present priority system for handling urgent esential traffic, both governmental and nongovernmental, and to report on it to the BWC.

4. The FCC was asked to prepare standards of minimum use to control present and future installations of teleprinter equipment for telegraphic users.

5. The FCC was requested to "formulate basic principles for regulating the present and future leasing of telegrarphic circuits to the end that no needed facilities shall be used for nonessential purposes."

6. The FCC was requested to study the possibilities for eliminating unnecessary circuits, facilities, and offices.

7. The FCC was requested to develop a plan for curtailment of the use of franks and deadhead messages and the elimination of "free service" messages.

Varied Services Affected

The portion of the order calling for discontinuance of nontelegraphic services said that it included messenger, errand, distribution, remittance, installment payment and shopping service sale of travelers checks, sale of mail money order and acceptance of express packages.

The order referring to discontinuance of felicitation messages said that it included greetings for Christmas, New Year, Easter, Father's day, Jewish New Year, Mother's Day, Thanksgiving, Valentine's Day, congratulations on the birth of a child, graduations, weddings, anniversaries and birthdays.

An exception was made for such messages when addressed to American expeditionary forces.

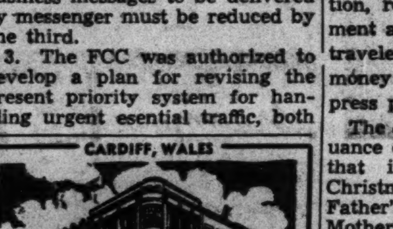
Defense Comes First

In addition, the board said it would receive objections to the order discontinuing nontelegraphic services and felicitation messages up to Nov. 25.

The FCC was ordered to report to the board every three months upon "the current state of service being rendered by the telegraph industry together with any recommendations for improvement of such service in the interest of the war effort."

The BWC prefaced its order with the statement that it had determined "that the national defense and security and the successful conduct of the war demand that immediate steps be taken to the end that the domestic telegraph industry shall be more closely geared to the war effort."

CARDIFF, WALES



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Democrats Gain Another Seat in the U. S. Senate

By the Associated Press

The Democrats counted 16 Senators and 220 Representatives today as elected by Tuesday's elections for the 78th Congress; to convene in January, while the Republicans had 208 House members and 18 Senators. Contests for three House seats were undecided.

The 16th Democratic Senator elected was incumbent James E. Murray of Montana, who narrowly defeated Wellington D. Rankin, Republican.

Minor parties winning House seats were the Progressives, taking two places, a loss of one, and American-Labor and Farm-Labor, taking one each.

The Democrats had 41 holdover Senators, to give them a majority in that chamber with 56 votes, to a total of 38 for the Republicans, who had 20 holdovers. There is one Progressive in the Senate holdovers. He will be the only minor-party Senator after Jan. 1.

The three House races still too close to decide a winner involved: California, Twenty-third District, Ed. V. Izac, Democratic incumbent, and James M. Abbey, Republican; Utah, First District, Walter K. Granger, Democratic incumbent, and J. Bracken Lee, Republican; Pennsylvania, Twenty-Second District, Harry L. Haines, Democratic incumbent, and Chester H. Gross, Republican.

In addition, one gubernatorial race was in doubt, the ballots in Idaho having been sealed for an official canvass, to be made Nov. 23, when the tally showed Chase A. Clark, the Democratic incumbent, has 71,941 and Republican C. A. Bottolfsen 71,646.

Meat Ration Trial a Strain —Overabundant, Too Costly

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6 (AP)—If space in their refrigerators and cash in their pocketbooks permit, three Kansas City families will finish a whole week's test of government-suggested meat rationing menus Saturday.

But it's quite a strain, they admit.

Their comments:

"We don't need that much meat."

"We never buy that much; it's too expensive, too."

"We're not accustomed to that much meat; and the bills are higher."

And the mounting supply of leftovers, they agreed, requires lots of refrigerator space.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sayers; the Ernest E. Petersons, with three children, and the Arthur W. Gilberts, with three children, began the test Sunday with menus supplied by the Office of War Information, specifying 2½ pounds of meat a week for each adult and lesser amounts for the younger children involved.

Mr. Sayers is a war worker; Mr. Peterson a utility company employee, and Mr. Gilbert an educator.

"Since Sunday we've accumulated a big assortment here," Mrs. Sayers reported in perplexed tones. "I'm wondering if that is quite right to do, in wartime and all. Maybe we can have guests and use up the extras."

"Since we started this," Mrs. Peterson agrees, "we've had phone calls and letters from lots of interested people—and I've only only found one family that says they use that much meat."

She found three flaws in the menus, although meals are well-balanced and appetizing: they don't use leftovers; they call for too much meat, and they don't use enough eggs.

"I tell you, it's pretty hard to stick to the menus," she added. They specify such items as oranges, "which are at their peak price right now."

Meats included for the week are: Sunday, lamb roast; Monday, soup and cold sliced lamb; Tuesday, pork chops; Wednesday, lamb pie; Thursday, Swiss steak; Friday, bacon and fish; Saturday, bacon in baked lima beans.

The very first day, Mrs. Gilbert encountered trouble:

"Why, it says bacon! We haven't been able to find any bacon for a long time."

Expert Finds 'Funnies' Not Funny And Few of Help to War Effort

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Edward Barnhardt is reading the funnies today—and he isn't reading for fun.

Dr. Barnhart is a Ph. D., a Phi Beta Kappa and an eminent psychologist. He is also an Office of War Information Intelligence Bureau official.

He has never read the funnies for fun, for he thinks they're unfunny. But among other OWI jobs, he's now conducting a survey to see if they are carrying the Government's war message to the people—and if that means sacrificing his Sundays to a study of the comic strips . . . well, this is war, and he's just the guy who can do it.

On the basis of a quick preliminary peep through the pages, Dr. Barnhart issued a report that was not a bit funny. He said the theme of the funnies was "not at the moment of such nature as to put over the information objective in a consistent or straightforward way."

He added grimly that "the comic strips have continued gags and melodrama as usual."

Being a scholarly soul, Dr. Barnhart pointed out that artists' habits of having the hero defeat from 100 to 1,000 enemies single-handed was hardly a "realistic approach." He thought enemy pictures were too distorted, that Japanese soldiers should be drawn with something besides "teeth and spectacles."

Furthermore, the "effect of the war on the civilian is only a subject of humor" in the strips, he said, "and has yet to receive serious and sympathetic treatment."

He had a good word for some comics, but felt more attention should be paid to stating war aims, extolling the Allies and outlining sacrifices on the Home Front.

Meanwhile, another OWI branch which had not yet read Dr. Barnhart's funny paper report, continued mailing suggestions to artists who asked how they could aid in the war effort.

Which is the only action planned—readers can rest assured that OWI will not start any strong-arm stuff with the funnies.

Blitzkrieg Upset By Allied Increase In Planes and Tanks

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski said today that "Hitler's blitzkrieg is under control primarily because of the equality of air and panzer forces."

"The former superiority in armaments of the Third Reich is dwindling," the Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile declared in an address.

He said that the Allied road to victory demanded a "daring conception and the wresting of the initiative from the enemy, the beginning of which is observed now in Africa."

Reich Map Reveals 'Weak' Balkan Awards

BERN, Switzerland (ONA)—Hungarian and Bulgarian territorial awards by Germany are not recorded as permanent yet in Berlin, to judge from a map of the Balkans shown in a recent edition of Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels' weekly, Das Reich.

Whereas the map designates the districts of Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia, which are occupied by the Italians, as "Italy," and German-occupied regions like Czechoslovakia, Galicia, and the Ukraine as "Germany," territory held by Hungary is labeled "Under Hungarian Administration" and by Bulgaria "Under Bulgarian Administration."

Germany to Enroll 17-Year-Olds For 'Noncom' Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Boys of 17 and 18 years will be recruited into noncommissioned officers' schools starting early next year, Berlin Radio told Germany yesterday.

The new plan for alleviating Germany's military manpower shortage will cover youths born prior to April 1, 1926, and will be on a voluntary basis, according to radio casts made available by the Office of War Information. The boys will sign up for 12-year terms.

Meanwhile, London radio was reporting that the shortage of German industrial manpower had led to a desperate search for workers in Macedonia. Promises of good working conditions plus threats to deprive workers of their food cards brought only 60 volunteers, however.

Vichy radio issued a new appeal for volunteers, saying that the figures of 150,000 specialists was "the lowest" possible in comparison to the population. The Vichy spokesman railed at French workers for not signing up, saying that "Germany visibly wanted to spare us" by the present arrangement.

Big Storm Moves Toward Florida

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 6 (AP)—Storm winds that may exceed 75 miles an hour and thus rank as a full-fledged hurricane today tore at the Central Bahama Islands and headed toward the lower east coast of Florida.

Warnings of an approaching blow were hoisted from Melbourne to Key West, and the Miami area appeared to be in the exact path of the storm.

The storm, centered in early morning at Long Island in the Bahamas, was moving west or northwest. If it maintained this course, it would pass in the vicinity of New Providence Island, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor reside in Nassau's Government House.

Along lower Florida's Atlantic coast line and down the archipelago to Key West, vessels hurried into port. Storm shutters were fastened to windows facing seaward.

I.C.C. Determines Blame In B. & O. Train Wreck

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled today that a passenger train collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Dickerson, Md., Sept. 24 was caused by failure to provide adequate flag protection for the preceding train and failure to operate the following train in accordance with signal indications.

Kaiser Aid Tells Senate Board Of Threat to Draft Doctors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Sidney Garfield, medical chief in Henry J. Kaiser's West Coast shipyards, said today that Medical Society officials had threatened to draft the company's doctors for the armed forces unless they quit treating workers' families under a prepaid medical care program.

Under the medical program, the doctor said, each worker desiring to participate pays 50 cents a week to get company medical care.

"Orally," Dr. Garfield told a Senate Labor Subcommitee, "we were told that 'if you take care of the families, we will declare that your doctors are nonessential.'"

Dr. Garfield said this "threat" was made by the Washington State Medical Society's Executive Committee. Under questioning by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Dr. Garfield said the chairman of that committee also was state chairman of the Government's service for the procurement and assignment of doctors for the armed forces.

Senator Pepper asked if "the same man who is supposed to represent the United States in the procurement of doctors for the Army and Navy" is taking "advantage of his position as a public official to promote the private interests of the medical association."

"That's it," Dr. Garfield said.

"So that public policy emanates primarily from a private source," Senator Pepper commented.

At another point Dr. Garfield said the Procurement and Assignment Service "represents the views of the American Medical Association."

"I don't want this interpreted as an attack on the Medical Society," Dr. Garfield said, "but it is hindering us from doing a necessary job."

He explained that at Vancouver, Wash., private doctors and facilities were inadequate to care for all the families of the Kaiser shipyard workers.

Dr. Garfield read from a letter which he said the Kaiser office received from the Procurement and Assignment Service, specifying that the company's doctors would be deferred from military service on condition that "no prepayment plan shall be adopted for employee's dependents," and that "no full-time physician in the employ of the company shall treat employee's dependents except in an emergency."

Andrew Jackson's Farm Is Helping To Solve Tennessee's Sugar Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Little did Andrew Jackson realize that he would help solve a national sugar shortage in a world war when he purchased the famous Hermitage farm near Nashville almost a century ago.

But right now it is molasses-making time in Tennessee and four acres of sorghum cane grown on the famous Hermitage farm is being converted into molasses for school children of Davidson County.

The golden syrup will take the place of the rationed sugar at the cafeterias of 36 of the Davidson County Schools.

When these schools agreed last spring to join in growing a mammoth victory war garden, the Ladies Hermitage Association donated free of rent, the use of 35 acres of the richest soil in Andrew Jackson's national known Hermitage farm. Their chief crops were vegetables to be canned for use in their school cafeterias. But in addition to the vegetables they planted some four acres in sorghum cane.

For two weeks, grinding the cane and cooking its juice into molasses has been in progress, and it expected that the yield will be something in excess of 500 gallons.

These 500 gallons of "lasses" will go a long way to meet the sugar shortage in the Davidson schools participating in the war garden program, for the remainder of the current school year.

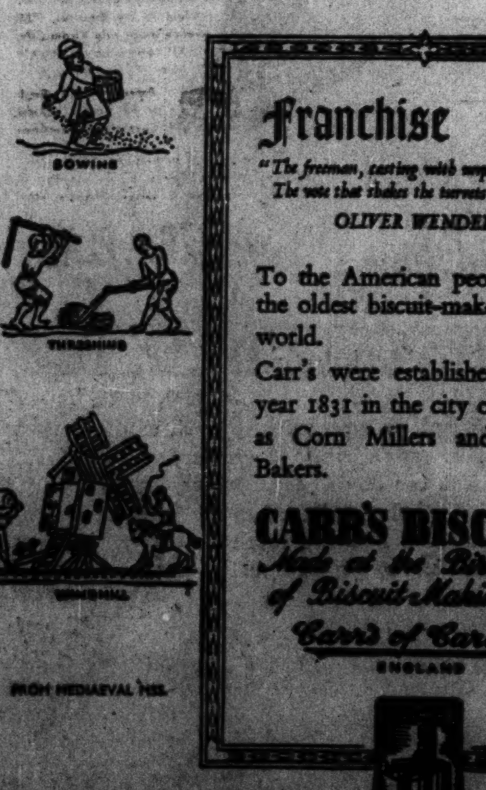
The sorghum mill located on the Andrew Jackson farm is one of hundreds that dot the farmlands of Tennessee from the remotest mountain districts to the fertile farmlands in the rich valleys.

In the fall of the year market centers in almost every town and village in Tennessee offer unique pictures of farmers and their women folk peddling their special brand of sorghum.

These farm people of this inland state take great pride in their sorghum crops. If it is packed in glass jars or jugs they will hold a container up to the light, that the excellent color may be more keenly observed. If it is in buckets, the lid is pried up with a knife for closer inspection.

Japanese Force Jews To Mark Shanghai Autos

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Japanese, copying an anti-Jewish pattern established by their Axis partners, have ordered all Jews in Shanghai to place blue markers on their automobiles, the Berlin radio reported today in a Shanghai dispatch.



FROM MEDIAEVAL MSS.

Franchise

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The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."
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Pearl Fishing To Reflourish In Venezuela

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLAMAR, Island of Margarita, Venezuela, Nov. 6—After a lapse of three years, the famous pearl fisheries on this Island discovered by Columbus and exploited by the Spanish conquistadores will commence operations in January or February.

State President Renato Rodriguez of Nueva Esparta, announced that a Government prohibition on pearl fishing is shortly about to be lifted. He said that the oyster beds, which were almost exhausted in 1939, have had a chance to redevelop. In recent monts, market prices for pearls have risen, due to the lack of Japanese shipments since December 7, 1941.

Margarita pearls, considered the finest in the world, are not cultured. They are stronger and more lustrous and often come in odd shapes. The Japanese pearls have artificial centers, are produced much more rapidly, and cannot achieve the golden glow often found in gems of this Island. Arrangements are being made to conserve the oyster meat when the fisheries reopen.

Before the war, Germany used to buy the shells for mother-of-pearl. It is expected that this will now find a market in the United States. In recent months, various American and British buyers have arrived here to take most of the pearl-stock supply which had remained in dealers' safes.

According to Adolfo Ortega Gomez, Administrator of the Pearl-Fishing Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture has made extensive studies of the Margariteñan oysters and decided that best results can be obtained by permitting fishing for five or six months every three years.

Because of Japanese competition, the pearl industry, which was once the leading factor in the Island's economy, has suffered serious reverses. While Nipponese oysters nearly all contain pearls, Margarita divers, among the world's best, must often open several hundred oysters before discovering a gem. Nearly 200 Margariteñans are ready for immediate action as authorized pearl divers, although nearly every able-bodied man of the Island of 70,000 inhabitants is a good diver. The fishermen usually descend 45 feet without equipment and as much as 84 feet with headgear. President Rodriguez himself can still surface dive 36 feet without gear.

Most of the oysters are in a huge lagoon which cuts into the south half of the island and would separate it entirely if not for La Restinga, a sand bar. La Restinga, 12 miles long, is one of the most delightful beaches in the world. It is dotted with palm-thatched huts of fishermen, families often staying there several months existing solely on fish and drying their products in the sun.

Work by Congress, Cash to Senators

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Three short-term Senators are drawing a few extra days of pay because of the war, which has kept Congress from adjourning.

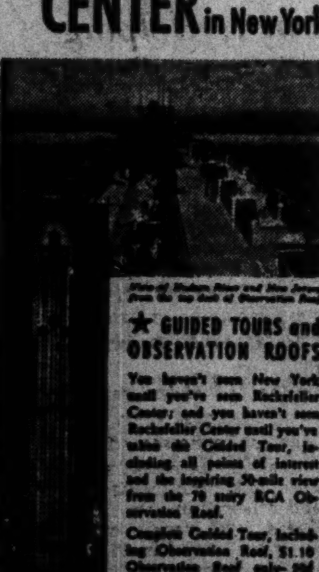
As long as Congress is in session, the Senators will draw their $27.78 a day until their successors show up and are sworn in.

That's the way Oco Thompson explained it. Mr. Thompson is financial clerk of the Senate, and since he pays off he ought to know.

"If the senate were in adjournment," he explained, "their successors would have gone on the pay roll Nov. 3. I have a ruling from the legislative counsel on how to proceed."

Travel

See ROCKEFELLER CENTER in New York



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See Also TRAVEL Advertising Every Tuesday

Linking Past With Present

All-Year Club of Southern California

Scene on Olvera Street in Los Angeles

Little Virginia Hernandez watches activities in the Mexican area where el pueblo de la Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles was founded a century and a half ago and where the ancient Mexican customs still linger.

Los Angeles and Its Environs Large Package for Sight-Seers

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Los Angeles in wartime is still the sight-seer's city. It is doubtful whether rationing, dimouts, or anything else can change this picture much.

Although civic groups are perfectly cognizant that this is no time to be coaxing tourists to travel, they nevertheless realize that thousands of parents are rightly coming this way to visit sons in the armed services stationed hereabouts. Winter flowers, the ocean, and the mountains are helping the people of Los Angeles to hold out the usual welcome.

Even with gasoline rationed and public transport system taxed to the limit at peak hours, there is a long period between the morning and the evening business rush when the sight-seer has plenty of chance to get around. That's why some of the streetcars have been wearing a poster that asks the tourists to send word home that he's having a fine time seeing Los Angeles—by streetcar.

Everything in this city is somewhere else. It is probably the most decentralized metropolis in the country. The man who jested that he found a Los Angeles city limit sign just out of Salt Lake City was telling a yarn, of course, but the implication was correct. This city sprawls.

Places to Stay

That is why the visitor is hardly apt to have trouble finding places to stay. Ranking high in America right now for its industrial contribution to the war cause, Los Angeles has densely populated centers close to defense plants, to be sure, but there are other parts of the city, the places closer in, where bungalows and apartments can be had. Hotels, broadly speaking, offer ample accommodations, although some of them, particularly in the main business area, are very crowded over week ends.

The All-Year Club, Southern California's non-profit tourist bureau specializing in good will, is glad to direct visitors to convenient stopping places, including hotels and apartments that are located near military centers.

In fact, the All-Year Club, with headquarters at Sixth and Olive near the corner of Pershing Square, has gathered information from all over the State about military camps, their availability to visitors, and living conditions near them. This information is to be had for the asking, and with it can be got printed travel guides designed for servicemen or others who want to see Los Angeles by streetcar. These sheets make the visitor his own Baedeker.

Van Loon is credited with having called Los Angeles seven suburbs looking for a city. Apparently he said this in derision, but the truth there is in it works out to the advantage of the wartime tourist, because there's hardly a streetcar of bus coming down any street that won't take him to some distant area characteristically Californian.

Its Own Excuse

Hollywood, for instance, is its own excuse for sight-seeing. The Wilshire District includes a substantial shipping center that has all the glitter of an exposition about much of it. Beverly Hills in a city in the midst of a city with tree-lined streets and beautiful residences. Pasadena and Long Beach, large communities in their own right, are only an hour away by interurban train. The first is a place of delightful homes and parks and a famous center of higher learning, all set against a mountain background of great beauty. The second is a seaside city close to one of the country's greatest harbors, with its municipal auditorium built right over the ocean and a seaside promenade of much interest.

Downtown Los Angeles has spread southward from the Plaza where it began in 1781, but that old section of town, romantic with Spanish heritage, is the first thing one sees who arrives by way of the new Union Station. Olvera Street, its shops and stalls recapturing the early days and adding glamour to them, is just off the Plaza. China City and New China Town, transplanted from the old Chinese quarter where Los Angeles' Civic Center is now building, offer Oriental foods in appropriate settings and shops still stocked with fascinating jades, silks, porcelains, and pices of bric-a-brac.

From downtown Los Angeles, an hour's ride by streetcar or bus puts the visitor in Hollywood or sets him down at one of the beaches. Until dark, the sands along the Pacific are open to everyone, and even in winter, sunny middays are good for swimming and riding the breakers. After dark, a constant patrol keeps the beaches clear.

Ocean by Night

One who wants to watch the ocean by night, and doesn't mind braving the very dim dimout when going-home-times times, can stand on the palisades at Santa Monica and watch the waves, two or thre hundred feet below, chase each other up the mist-veiled sands.

The Chinese Theater in Hollywood, where imprints of Harold Lloyd's hands and Sonja Henie's skates can be seen in the cement floor of the forecourt; the Griffith Planetarium perched on a shoulder of the Hollywood Mountains; Hancock Park out Wilshire Boulevard, a unique out-of-doors museum of California's prehistoric life—places like these are within easy reach of the central part of the city, and servicemen's clubs or travel bureaus can tell the out-of-towner how to find them.

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Hawaii to Ship Some Japanese To Mainland

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Hawaii is going to become more self-sufficient and have fewer Japanese mouths to feed under plans disclosed by the islands' military commander, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

"We are taking no chances with the security of these Islands," General Emmons said in announcing the new program yesterday. "Enough chances were taken before Dec. 7 and we are not going to be foolish again if I can help it."

He announced the appointment of Walter F. Dillingham as Director of Food Production on the Islands and disclosed that some of Hawaii's 161,000 Japanese soon would be evacuated to the American mainland.

"I want to make two points clear," General Emmons told reporters in commenting on the evacuation program. "First, it will not be a mass movement like that on the Pacific Coast; second, it will be on a resettlement plan movement to areas where schools and employment will be available. And we don't plan to evacuate very many.

"We do not propose to interfere with the economy of the Islands, but we would like to get rid of as many non-production people as we can. The Islands are overcrowded.

General Emmons said hundreds of tons of turkey were being sent here for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Speaker Rayburn 'Surprised' Over Republican Gains

BONHAM, Texas, Nov. 6 (AP)—Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas expressed disappointment Nov. 5 over the defeat of many House and Senate members in Tuesday's election in which the Republicans made wide gains, but said it was now definite that the Democrats will control the House and "we will be able to carry on and do all things necessary in the total war effort."

The administration leader made this election statement:

"It is definite now that the Democrats will control the House, which of course is gratifying to me. I was surprised and disappointed in many of the contests. I am grieved at the defeats of many good men in the House and the Senate as well. In my opinion, their records and accomplishments deserved a better fate at the hands of the voters. However, we will be able to carry on and do all things necessary in the total war effort."

Speaker Rayburn, who returned to his home town to vote said he would arrive back in Washington on Sunday. He had no opposition for re-election.

He expected the first major business of Congress next week would be action on the draft bill amendment to induct 18 and 19-year-old youths. The House probably will act on the amendment and send it to a joint conference committee Monday he said.

Museum Answers 'Scrap' Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Answering charges that the Brooklyn Museum has acted in an "impassioned" way harmful to the cultural heritage of the world in giving 12 Japanese swords to the scrap drive, Laurance P. Roberts, director and curator of oriental art, said today that the museum had not discriminated against Japanese art as such, but had scrapped the swords only after an expert had evaluated them as having neither art value nor archaeological interest.

The charges were first brought by the Brooklyn Municipal Art Society, which declared that although the actual scrap value of the swords was negligible "their replacement, particularly in the case of objects of actual artistic value is impossible."

"These pieces," Mr. Roberts replied, "were duplicates of others in our Japanese collection. They had lain in a storeroom for several years, having been weeded out of the collection after an expert had ruled them unfit for exhibition."

Mr. Roberts emphasized that war passions had no connection with the museum's activities, recalling that it bought four important Japanese prints last summer and a Japanese priest robe a few weeks ago.

Methodists Want Clear World Charter

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 6 (AP)—Implementation of the Atlantic Charter into a "world charter that applies to all mankind" was asked of President Roosevelt in a resolution adopted here by the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church.

The resolution adopted by the Commission of which Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of New York is chairman, said in part:

"There are indications that eastern lands are apprehensive as to the application of the Atlantic Charter to them and we urge its implementation into a world charter that all people in all lands will feel sure of their inclusion with crystal clarity and absolute certainty."

Abrogation of the immigration law excluding citizens of the Chinese Republic and the placing of Chinese on a quota basis was asked in another resolution adopted by the Commission.

Head of Rider College Commissioned in Navy

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Franklin F. Moore, President of Rider College, announced last night he had been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy and would report for active duty Monday.

Dr. Moore, who was elected President of the College in 1934 was given an indefinite leave of absence by the college's board of trustees.

Colonial Art Museum Established at Caracas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—Creation of a National Museum of Colonial Art has been announced by Dr. Alfredo Machado Hernandez, Minister of the Treasury, who owns one of the best-known antique collections in the country.

The museum will be financed by the government and housed in a 200-year-old Colonial mansion on the corner of Llaguna in this city. The newly created Society of Friends of Colonial Art, headed by Dr. Machado, will collect many artistic treasures now scattered throughout the country. Dr. Machado's collection will be installed in the museum as well as that of the famous Venezuelan historian, the late Aristides Rojas.

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Vigilance of Pacific Fishermen Praised by Admiral Freeman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Offshore fishermen in the none too pacific waters of the north Pacific Ocean, especially off Alaska, were cited recently by Admiral C. S. Freeman of the Northwest Sea Frontier, for their co-operation with the Navy and Coast Guard during the season now nearing an end.

The admiral spoke of "the many incidents where offshore fishermen, in fair weather and foul, by prompt reports of suspicious circumstances, have given assurance that a vigilant lookout for possible enemy operations is a governing rule in the fishing fleet."

They are quiet men, these fishermen, no "blabbermouths" among them, and what they have done out there offshore this summer is not told. But the admiral in his communication reported this much—that "men from shelled and torpedoed ships have been rescued by fishing craft, with the first knowledge of loss coming from vessels which have left their fishing grounds on such missions of mercy."

Admitting that he could not note every act of patriotic devotion originating in the fishing fleet the admiral concluded, "I do wish to make known, however, in unmistakable terms that the Northwest Sea Frontier acknowledges wholeheartedly the debt of gratitude to those who, while fishing for halibut and salmon and herring and shark, bring to the surface of our common humanity those virtues of courage and daring and selflessness that are so desperately needed, if we are to win this war." The admiral used the columns of the Pacific Fishermen, widely read trade magazine, to convey his message to the fleet.

The "well done" of Admiral Freeman comes at the end of a season which started out under what seemed to be the most dangerous circumstances the fleet had ever faced. Never was their annual farewell church services so serious. Without convoy they were facing not only the normal hazards of "going down to sea in ships" but the dangers of fishing in enemy-infested waters.

But with the armed forces of the United Nations to feed, their fishing was never more needed. And the fleet sailed. Now comes the report that out there alone they have fished for more than fish.

Fishermen of the North Pacific fishing fleet are of hardy European fishermen origin, some Mediterranean and others of Norse stock. The halibut fleet is made up mostly of Norwegian Americans, the purse seine fleet is largely of Yugoslav origin, and the troller fleet, largest numerically, is composed of Norwegians, Finns and many plain Smiths and Jones. The shark liver fishing which has become so lucrative in recent months is an in-between occupation of all fishermen.

Edison Points To Lessons In N. J. Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6—Gov. Charles Edison construes the election results in New Jersey as a rebuke for Republican legislative behavior—referring, he made clear, to the Senate—and a protest against the political domination of Mayor Frank Hague's Democratic machine in Hudson County.

Citing the overwhelming Republican vote in Essex County where 46,000 more voters went to the polls than at the primary election, the Governor said it was inspired in large part, he thought, by the fact the County has a legislative delegation in which confidence and hope of better government can be reposed.

Support of the Essex Clean Government Legislative group was a mandate for constructive legislation, he held, and a repudiation of tactics by other Republicans seeking to "block and spoil" such efforts.

"I think," he remarked, "those fellows should study the lesson pretty hard."

With regard to the heavy Democratic vote in Hudson County, Governor Edison saw it as emphasizing the point he made during the campaign that the two-party system does not, and will not, exist in New Jersey so long as the strength of one party is purposely centered in a single county.

"Decent Democrats have their best chance in years to end the present condition, the Governor continued.

"I am doing my best and shall continue," he asserted, "and hope to throw off the yoke of a policy under which one county is strong and the others weak. I want to see, as I have said before, 21 active county organizations and a real two-party system."

The Governor's statement was viewed as supporting the forecasts of political observers that Mr. Edison would continue active politically after his gubernatorial term expires in January, 1944. It is believed that he will attempt to set up going forces in each of he State's counties in an attempt to wrest from Hague control of democratic elections.

South Dakota Potato Trade Staging Farm Comeback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Development of the plateau land of northeastern South Dakota as a certified potato raising area is bringing a new agricultural industry to this once drought-ridden state as well as providing a new source of worthwhile potato seed for the growers of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Cuba, and Hawaii.

Although good commercial potatoes were raised in this section of South Dakota 20 to 25 years ago and large shipments were made to eastern markets then, the seed ran out and by 1932 it appeared that the potato industry was doomed.

In 1933, however, certified potato seed was introduced from North Dakota. A steady growth in certified acreage since that time has reinstated the potato as one of the section's important crops.

Although many table-stock potatoes are still shipped to Chicago and other markets early in the season, the chief market of the South Dakota growers is now found in the southern states where potato raisers are unable to raise their own seed because of difficulties of storage and other unfavorable factors.

Most of the seed potatoes are stored here until midwinter when they are shipped to the middle south in time for the planting there. Last year's shipment of seed potatoes from the northeastern part of South Dakota amounted to 200 carloads. This year's is expected to reach 300. About 45 carloads have already been sent to Florida, Cuba, and Hawaii.

Each year potato tours are held both here and in the southern states. The southern growers come north in the late summer to look over the South Dakota seed potato fields and place their orders. In the spring the growers of South Dakota go South to look over the success of their seed.

The seed potato industry was given additional encouragement in this section this year by the establishment of a storage warehouse and potato-washing plant in Watertown by a newly formed Watertown potato company.

The warehouse has a storage capacity of 180,000 bushels of seed potatoes which are kept in bins where the temperature and humidity are controlled until time for shipment to the South.

British Girls Can Worship Sans Hats

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The women and girls of Britain have the permission of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to attend church hatless.

The two primates gave their sanction today in a joint statement which said that the old injunction that women should go to church with covered heads, attributed to St. Paul, "long ago had fallen out of use."

'Battle Front Today Right Here With Us'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP)—Americans must use their leisure time in the war effort and not spend it in "ways that waste the very things that worging hours produce," James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, asserted Nov. 5.

"This is a simple lesson that we all have yet to learn," he said in an address prepared for delivery at a "labor unity for victory" rally of A. F. of L., C. I. O. and railroad unions.

"Just as goods have to be conserved for war," Mr. Landis added, "just as bodies have to be kept fit for war, time of all kinds has to be saved and employed for war . . . This is what we mean, for example, by our V-home campaign, the transformation of homes into fighting units of the battle front that today is right here with us."

Hat Styles for Worker Girls

Wide World

New Headgear at California Plant

Women employees at the Douglas Company aircraft plant in California say it's about time they had hats they could wear while working. They have them now, and the general comment is that the new skimmers are "wonderful." The hats, designed by Lilly Dache, are plastic, perforated for ventilation, fireproof, resistant to dust and have vari-colored nets to gather in unruly curls. The three designs are shown as worn, left to right, by Ireta Burress, June Rainford, and Ora Griffin.

Wilson Library To Aid in Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Responding to increasing demands for information on postwar planning and reconstruction, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, at No. 8 West Fortieth Street, announced today the establishment of a "reference center" on all phases of this subject.

"We have assembled and catalogued some 900 books and pamphlets on postwar problems," Mrs. Quincy Wright, foundation president, declared, "and additional reports are being received almost daily from public and private agencies both in this country and abroad. They are shelved separately from our permanent collection of League of Nations documents, Wilsoniana and related subjects, to make them available for easy reference."

Included in the reference center are material on such subjects as food supply, health and nutrition; agricultural planning and housing; economic and labor problems; raw materials, colonies, minorities and refugees; peace aims, federation, world organization, international policing and rehabilitation; education and religious and social problems.

"In recommending the postwar center in the Wilson Library, I cannot stress too strongly the fact that the second World War has given the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, through its library, the chance to make an enduring contribution to the completing of the task of world organization which the late President Wilson had the vision to initiate," Mrs. Wright said.

The nucleus of the postwar materials was presented to the library by Dr. James T. Shotwell, chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace and a member of the foundation's Board of Directors.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation was founded in 1922 through gifts by more than 200,000 individuals throughout the United States attesting to a widespread adherence to Wilsonian ideals. The Memorial Library, established in 1929 by the Foundation, houses a League of Nations collection, records of the various League commissions, reports of the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice, and an extensive Wilsoniana collection.

No Rail 'Bookings' Past Dec. 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Announcement that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads will not accept, until further notice, reservations for trips after Dec. 5 was made here today. The action was taken in accordance with "routine" procedure of previous years and many other lines in the United States are following the same procedure, it is learned.

Officials of the Office of Defense Transportation explained that the stoppage of reservations was due to impending schedule changes in order to handle the Christmas and New Year holiday traffic. After the new schedules are completed both the Central and Pennsylvania will resume the practice of accepting advance reservations.

Careful studies are being made by the two roads in collaboration with other trunk lines and the O.D.T., for the most effective use of rail facilities during war. Under consideration are the use of longer trains and slower speeds to reduce wear and tear on equipment and rolling stock, also the elimination of some paralleling facilities and the consolidation of others.

Florida Needs 6,344 'Outside' Farm Help

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The United States Employment Service announced Nov. 4 it had certified need for 6,344 workers in Florida's vegetable area to the Farm Security Administration in order that arrangements might be made for their transportation from other states.

The labor was expected to come from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, in each of which the service has placed six people recruiting work, in addition to farm placement supervisors.

More workers were expected to be available for the Florida area from New Jersey, New York and Connecticut after vegetable seasons on the coast ended.

John J. Corson, Employment Service director, said Florida actually needed some 20,000 workers in the vegetable district, but that many could be shifted within the state and others would be brought in by farmers without Federal aid.

N. J. Display Wins Bay State Medal At N. Y. Horticultural Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society Medal for the most outstanding display at the thirty-fifth annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York has been awarded to Charles Totty, Inc., of Madison, N. J. One of the features of the exhibition, on at the American Museum of Natural History, is the display of the Chrysanthemum Society of America. The show will close on Nov. 8.

V. R. Depetris, of Grosse Points Farms, Mich., won the Gold Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York for the best entry in the class for "large flowered seedlings or sports." Other features of the show were sprays of orchids from Hawaii and miniature Chusan daisies grown from seeds brought from Shanghai before the Japanese invasion of that section of China.

Carnations, roses, flowering plants, vegetables and fruits, all too important to be labeled mere "side attractions," are also seen in colorful arrangements that reward the thousands of visitors expected during the four days of the exhibit. In all, 139 classes of flowers were scheduled, 72 of these having been entered by the Chrysanthemum Society. They include an exhibit of 100 different varieties, ranging from tiny pompons to shaggy giants, single blooms and sprays in vases, flowers in bush and border forms and non-competitive exhibits. Among the last mentioned is a display of carnations by Harold Patten of Tewksbury, Mass., which won a Certificate of Merit.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is awarding a sweepstake medal for the best exhibit in the Commercial Growers' Class in the Orchid Section. Other prizes are being offered by the New York Florists' Club and the New Jersey Florist Association.

A change in the hours has been announced by the show sponsors, who said that the usual evening exhibitions have been omitted, the show hours being from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. except on Sunday, when the opening is at 1 p. m.

Spiritual Values in Postwar World Stressed by Salvation Army Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Fundamental world reorganization does not lie in the realm of politics and economics but can be accomplished "by spiritual means only," in the view of Gen. George L. Carpenter of London, international leader of the Salvation Army.

Speaking at a testimonial luncheon tendered by business, society, and professional groups at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, General Carpenter declared.

"I have sympathy with every rightful demand for freedom; for possible readjustments in the economic realm. I want to see modern culture and better standards of living more widely enjoyed. But any one, or all of these together will prove disappointing, if they alone are the basis of hopes for the new order.

"I make no apology for asserting that the fundamental problem of life cannot be dealt with by any political developments or any adjustments in the realm of economics or in any mere human measures. That problem derives from the human heart, and can be solved by spiritual means only."

If civilization is to have a new world, "surely it must be manifest that it can only be brought about by new people," General Carpenter continued. "And new people can be produced only through the transforming power of vital religion."

Walter Hoving, President of Lord and Taylor and of the Salvation Army Association of New York, delivered the address of welcome to General and Mrs. Carpenter, recently arrived from Great Britain.

Eleven More Men Lose Nationality

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Nov. 5

Eleven more men, including Pierre Mendes-France and two other former government officials, have lost their Vichy French nationality, the official journal announced today.

M. Mendes-France, former undersecretary of state and treasurer, escaped from jail at Clermont-Ferrand in Unoccupied France in June, 1941, and joined the Fighting French as a pilot officer.

Another deprived of nationality was Léon Marchal who resigned last April as second counselor at the French Embassy at Washington in protest against Pierre Laval's policies and joined the Fighting French.

The list also included Moisson de Vaux, former French minister to Finland.

Holiday Menus For Air School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 5—The Air Forces Technical Training Command School down here has "scooped" the American housewife with an announcement of its soldier Thanksgiving and Christmas menus.

Even though it's early November and most of us have given only a vague thought to the coming holiday menus—other than it may possibly include turkey—the Miami Beach schools announce they will serve the following:

Thanksgiving, Nov. 26

Breakfast — Oranges, oatmeal, fresh milk, scrambled eggs, bacon curls, toast, butter, and beverage.

Dinner—Fruit cup, roast turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, corn, peas, celery, tomato salad, assorted pickles, bread, butter, pumpkin pie, apples, grapes, beverage, candies, and nuts.

Supper—Turkey soup, cold cuts, sliced cheese, potato salad, sandwich buns, butter, marshmallow chocolate sundae, beverage.

Friday, Dec. 25

Dinner—Fresh fruit cup, cream celery soup, roast young turkey, dressing and giblet gravy, cranberry-orange relish, celery, olives, mixed pickles, radish roses, snowflake potatoes, green beans, tomatoes, corn pudding, hearts of lettuce with Russian dressing, hot rolls, butter, mince pie, pumpkin pie, ice cream, spice cake, grapes, oranges, apples, mixed nuts, and candy.

Lehman Pledges Co-operation To Dewey in New York

By Wynta Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—A shakeup in the New York State government that will sweep many "deserving" Democrats out of jobs opened to them two decades ago when Alfred E. Smith, protégé of Tammany's Charles Francis Murphy, initiated an unbroken Democratic succession in the Governorships, looms soon after Thomas E. Dewey begins his Republican incumbency in the Albany executive branch on Jan. 1.

Mr. Dewey's election is assuming the soaring plurality of 611,022, to which 53 upstate election districts still to report, will make additions. So positive is his 2,115,916-vote sweep that it constitutes a majority over the combined balloting of 1,504,894 for John J. Bennett, Jr., Democrat; 409,047 for Dean Alfange, American Labor Party, and for the Communist, Socialist, and industrial government nominees. The latter three brackets appeared to have garnered less than 80,000 votes, with the Communists making the only substantial minor-party showing, but apparently lacking about 8,000 of the 50,000 votes necessary to restore this emblem to the State ballot place lost to it in 1938.

Mr. Dewey's huge lead today assured him a complete Republican administrative setup as the nip-and-tuck race between his running mate for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas W. Wallace, and the Democratic-American Labor Party incumbent, Charles Poletti, showed Mr. Wallace in the lead that is expected to approximate 40,000 votes. Mr. Poletti none the less ran far ahead of the combined vote for Governor on his two supporting tickets, exceeding Mr. Bennett by about the total of the American Labor Party vote in a strong race that establishes him as a political figure of major franchise account.

Moore Elected

For the other Republicans, with but few districts still to report, Frank C. Moore was elected Comptroller by a plurality of more than 31,621 over his Democratic-American Labor Party opponent, Joseph V. O'Leary; Nathaniel Goldstein won the State Attorney Generalship in a three-cornered race against Henry Epstein, Democrat, and Alexander Kahn, Laborite, by a plurality of 325,713; Miss Winifred C. Stanley, Buffalo attorney, captured one of the two Congress seats at large by a 103,708 plurality, and the Party strength in both legislative houses was not only retained, but strengthened by a three-seat increase in the Assembly and one in the Senate. The line-up in the Legislature now is 90 Republicans and 59 Democrats in the Assembly; 31 Republicans and 20 Democrats in the Senate.

Only Republican state-wide candidate to be defeated was Dr. Charles Muzzicato, who lost the Representative-at-large race to Matthew J. Merritt, Democratic-American Labor Party choice, the latter's plurality reaching 63,800.

The returns brought with them today a succinct message to both Democrats and Republicans which Mr. Dewey sensed in his first press interview after election late yesterday, when he outlined a general four-point program by emphasizing that he "expected" to serve the full four-year tenure as Governor. His "streamlined" administration, he said, would take the following pattern:

"1. Good government and all-out effort for food production in the state agricultural areas.

"2. Opportunity for New York City's unemployed and small business to take part in the war effort.

"3. Tax reforms.

"4. Improvement in the quality of State social services."

Mr. Dewey declared that he owed no political debts, and that there was "not a single person, even in mind, for any State position at this moment"—to say nothing of any commitment "to any man or woman alive." Every appointment would be "considered carefully," he added, and the process might take months.

"It will be my purpose to strengthen the civil-service employees of the State both in their opportunity and in their knowledge that good work for the people will be recognized by my administration," he continued. "My aim is to bring the best service possible to the State."

While Mr. Dewey and his close advisers start work on their State administrative chart supporting an increasing war effort and economy, the Democrats will begin efforts to bring the disjointed ends of their State organization together. It is by no means an easy prospect, with the American Labor party, thrust on its own momentum to the national forefront as a third-party factor, and the affiliated Young Democrats calling for the resignation of James A. Farley, State Chairman, and the entire State Committee.

Pro-New Deal

The American Labor Party fell short of its previous balance-of-power status in the tremendous Republican trend, but nontheless gained votes in proportion as the Democratic organization lost them and now has proved beyond question that it is an independent, liberal vote power to be reckoned with in the Empire State picture. Needless to say, the 1942 outcome is serving still further to confirm its strong pro-New Deal leanings as against the views of the Party's conservative element. The aims of these two groups nowhere meet.

Mr. Farley said today that he intended to serve as New York State Democratic Chairman until his term expires in April, 1944, directing his efforts in the interim "toward building the organization to its fullest possible strength for the campaigns that are to come."

Two voices spoke simultaneously from the American Labor Party: Guardia hailing the outcome as "a beautiful demonstration of a political Commando attack" on "Farleyism," and Alex Rose, Laborite State Director, suggesting that the Labor Party and a reorganized Democratic Party get together for a continued march of progressive government and the New Deal.

Mr. La Guardia blamed the Democratic defeat on Mr. Farley's insistence that Mr. Bennett run against the wishes of President Roosevelt, holding that it "demonstrated that no one man owns the Party and that elections cannot be utilized for personal vengeance."

Fence Building

Mr. Farley's decision to continue as State Chairman has the backing of the most important leaders in his group, which is totally at variance with much of New Deal domestic policy and favors a more clear-cut Washington handling of the war crisis. In announcing that the organization would get straight back to fence building, Farley forces are seen as definitely aligned against the prospect of a fourth-term movement for Mr. Roosevelt and seeking a return of the Democratic Party to so-called "Jacksonian principles."

Manpower Is Held Big U. S. Problem

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lack of manpower and of materials is threatening the lifelines of the United Nations ships to the far-flung battle fronts, L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, said today.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Mr. Korndorff said:

"The loss of skilled manpower, due to the draft and enlistment in the uniformed services, is threatening seriously the attainment of our national shipbuilding objectives.

"Longer hours of labor may be necessary. Can we expect to win the war by working 47.4 hours a week? Shipbuilders in Britain are working 57 hours a week.

"Whether a shipyard receives essential materials to carry out its ship construction contracts is a question of material allocation which is in the hand of the War Production Board."

Mr. Korndorff said the answers to the problems of labor and material allocation "must be given by our government."

Vandenberg Asks A 'Real Coalition'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan demanded today a "real coalition" in Congress in interpreting Republican election gains as a mandate from the people to pigeon-hole "New Dealism and all other politics" for the duration of the war.

"If the Administration is wise, it will swiftly move toward a real coalition," Senator Vandenberg declared in a statement. "It will deal more openly with both Congress and the country. Congress itself should now create a unified 'committee on war co-operation.'"

Radio Programs To Receive Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Six radio programs will receive the George Foster Peabody awards for "outstanding meritorious public service" this year, it was announced today. Award winners will be announced in April, 1943.

Any individual, station or organization may submit entries in the contest, sending them to the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., until Dec. 15, 1942.

Awards will include those to a regional station for an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves; to a local station for an outstanding contribution to its community, and to stations and networks throughout the United States for outstanding reporting of the news, entertainment in drama, entertainment in music and educational programs.

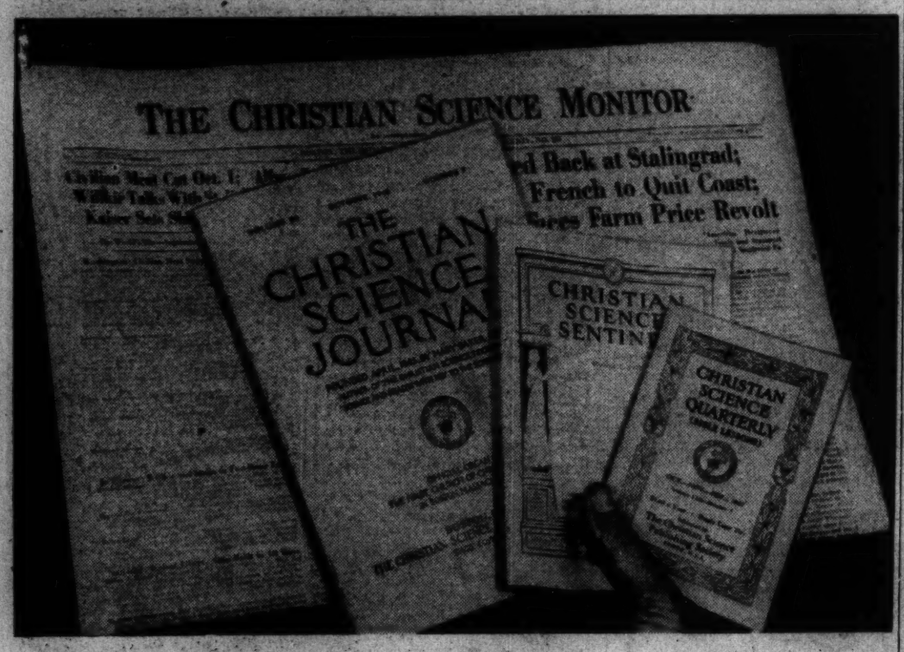
'Fifth Freedom,' For Women, Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Establishment of a "fifth freedom"—equal rights for women throughout the world—was urged upon the newly elected members of Congress today in a telegram of congratulation from the World Woman's Party.

Addressed to the seven women elected Tuesday to the House of Representatives, the message signed by Emily Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Party, read:

"On behalf of the World Woman's Party for Equal Rights we congratulate you on your election. We rejoice that there are women in the House of Representatives to help raise the status of women in the United States and throughout the world. Women members of Congress have the opportunity to render great service in establishing a fifth freedom—freedom for women from all inequalities and all forms of subjection. We are count-



A STRENGTHENING GIFT

Haven't you a friend who would appreciate the inspiration of some Christian Science periodicals; someone whose morale needs a boost? If so, here is an offer by The Christian Science Publishing Society of "A Strengthening Gift," for which orders may be taken from December 1, 1942, to January 30, 1943.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, November 6, 1942

Decorations Need Not Be Expensive

By Matilda Rogers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Home for Thanksgiving" will have a deeper meaning this year than ever before. This important American holiday belongs to relatives and friends—for everyone looks forward to the pleasure of a family reunion.

No matter in what part of the United States you live, or whether your house is one where your guests lift the gate latch and enter via the garden, or are admitted formally by a servant, that house should have the warmth and charm that make it "home."

On Thanksgiving Day nothing will so contribute to it as the use of flowers. You can decorate the entire house with them. The decorations should not be fancy or fussy.

The first thing to do is to resist the temptation of putting too many flowers into one vase or bowl. There is beauty in restraint. And a good thing to remember is that buds and smaller flowers should be used at the top of your design and the larger flowers at the base. Most effective results are achieved with a few flowers.

Place Flowers Wisely

Make a tour of the house and decide where transformations can be achieved with flowers. Why not begin with the reception hall? Too many are needlessly dreary, although they are one spot in a house which more than almost any other calls for hospitality.

Now that garden favorites are gone, nothing could be better for the hall than colorful autumn foliage in a tall vase. In a small foyer, you might prefer a few cheerful yellow flowers on your table in a low, shiny brass bowl. Or you might want to add just a single large, bright chrysanthemum to a basic leaf arrangement. The leaves may be the good old stand-bys, the Chinese evergreen. They are not only evergreen but self-perpetuating and everlasting! A 35-cent branch will live for many years and can be used over and over again in many different containers and designs.

If you do not own a Chinese evergreen, you may have a Sansevieria (better known as snake-plant). This and Dracaena—any variegated leaf for that matter—makes a good basic arrangement.

Should you need only one large short-stemmed flower, ask your florist if he has one with a broken stem. Because it is ten inches instead of two feet high, you probably will be able to buy an 80-cent chrysanthemum for 30 cents.

Next, you will surely want a floral decoration in your guest room—a small, dainty and delicate bouquet. Your guest will appreciate your subtle compliment of even a single rose in a bud vase.

Try Using Sumac

For a man's desk or library table, there is nothing more masculine and elegant than a sumac arrangement. The curves of the branches of this lovely dark, red-berried shrub lend themselves to particularly interesting rhythmic combinations In chameleon fashion, sumac can be equally feminine in quite another container and setting. A simple radiating design is achieved by cutting the stems different heights. With the aid of a heavy needle-point flower holder, you can make a striking arrangement. A good, strong pair of shears or pruners can help you cut enough sumac in five minutes to last for months. It grows wild on any countryside.

For a living room arrangement perhaps you would enjoy a low bowl line design. That in the accompanying picture is achieved with some delicate flowering bamboo. It came from a rare tree at a friend's home in Brooklyn. The tree blooms in October. These lovely branches, like the sumac, require no water and last a whole year, if one wants them around that long.

You may have access to something not so rare but even more attractive in your part of the country. At any rate, you can always make a similar charming arrangement with just a few barberry sprigs. There is much beauty in the graceful, curved stems of barberry and many fruiting shrubs, too, seed pods, berried branches, and even weeds make lovely dried arrangements. Simply let the curves of the stems guide you in placing them in your design and in cutting them the proper lengths.

On another table in the living room—most fair-sized rooms can easily take three floral decorations—you will want a tall vase of fresh flowers. Whatever you choose—gladioli, roses, carnations, or chrysanthemums—select a suitable container and always cut the stems varying lengths and place the flowers loosely and gracefully in the vase.

Venetian blinds, if you have them, make good neutral backgrounds for your flowers. Lamps and mirrors also help create shadows forming interesting line-design silhouettes.

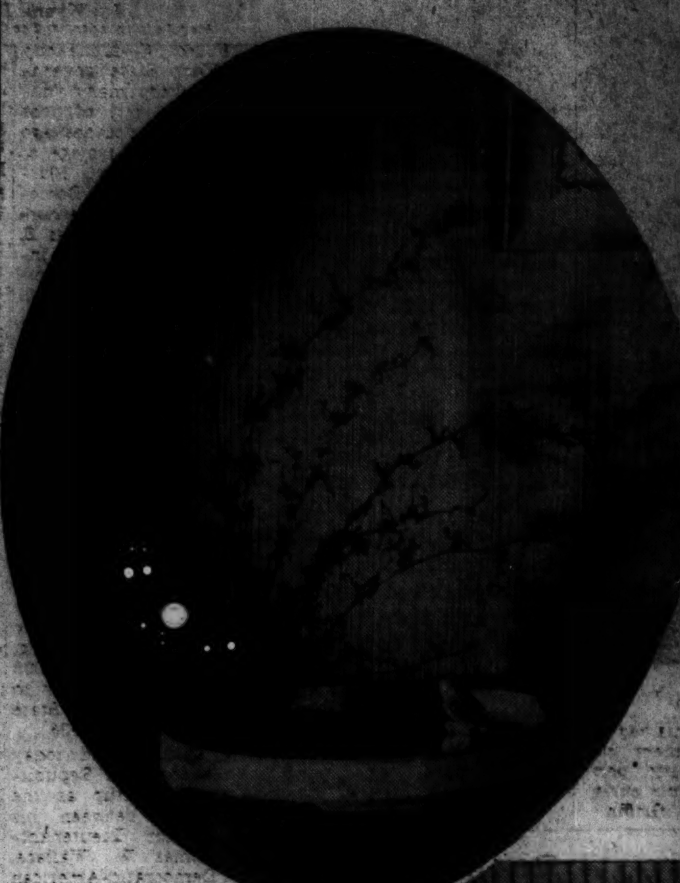
Be sure to place your fresh flowers far away from any radiator and away from direct currents of air, and to change the water daily. Care in these details will make them last longer.

In the dining room, where the traditional Thanksgiving dinner is served, your friends and family should find a gala, colorful table setting. Use your most exquisite linens, your finest china, sparkling glassware, and silver candlesticks.

Your table centerpiece may be the simplest mass arrangement, accomplished, for example, by cutting the stems of bronze-colored pompon chrysanthemums very short and putting the flowers close together for color effect. The thing to remember about table arrangements is always to keep flowers low enough so your guests can see each other as they converse across the table.

For those hostesses who prefer a fruit centerpiece on Thanksgiving, the season offers an unlimited variety which can be combined in color and texture harmonies or contrasts—luscious purple, green, and red grapes, ruddy apples, russet pears, green gage plums, persimmons, and many others. Brown and green galax leaves (your florist can get them for you) and nuts will be found useful for the interweaving of design and for filling the gaps in fruit arrangements.

Most of the decorations described here are planned so they can be arranged well in advance. The table centerpiece, however, should be done only a short time before dinner is served.



Courtesy of Georg Jensen

Upper left: "A living room arrangement . . . of low bowl line design." The bowl is of pastel glazed Samara pottery and the porcelain bird of English Royal Worcester. Upper right: "Our table centerpiece is the simplest mass arrangement. . . ." The exquisite table setting includes a replica of the Georg Jensen candlesticks in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The linen is a Marghab-designed cloth. Matching it is the "wheat" dinnerware from the Lunning collection. Lower left: "For a man's desk . . . nothing more masculine and elegant than sumac," here arranged in a jade-like bronze bowl on a modern desk. Lower right: "Begin with the foyer . . . you might want to add a single large bright chrysanthemum to a basic leaf arrangement."

America, Open Homes and Hearts To the Boys in the Service This Holiday Season

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we, here in America, can wholeheartedly express gratitude this Thanksgiving Day of 1942, if we can truly commemorate Christmas when it comes, and if we can face New Year's Day, 1943, unafraid, undaunted, we shall turn holidays that threaten to be dreary into days of glory.

It can be done. And deep in my heart, I believe that American women are equal to the task.

On our shores are thousands of boys from foreign lands who wonder what an American Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's are like. And even greater numbers of our own boys, in camps far from their native states, face three bleak days unless we open our homes and our hearts to them.

Contact Hospitality Committees

According to U. S. O. reports, over 49,000 service men are being entertained in homes monthly. "Those figures should skyrocket over the holidays," an official told me. Then she continued, "If every homemaker who will have vacant chairs at her family gatherings this year would get in touch with the organization in her city which is responsible for home hospitality for service men, we'd have few lonely lads on those three days."

No doubt that organization will ask you such questions as these: How many children do you have? What is the business or profession of the head of the house? What is your church affiliation?

As you answer the questions, remember that by so doing you are helping the committee select for you guests who will enjoy the type of hospitality you have to offer.

No home is too elegant, none too humble, if true hospitality reigns there, to entertain our servicemen.

One Saturday in New York City when the boys were accepting invitations for the next day, a lad looked particularly downcast and remarked to a member of the placing committee: "You can't give me the kind of an invitation I'm homesick for. You don't have that kind in New York."

"Tell me what you'd like to do. Give me a chance," the member implored.

Silently the boy appraised her, and recognizing her sincerity, said: "I want to get out on a farm where I can putter around the barn and milk a cow." He was from a Missouri farm.

Needless to say, not far from New York a farmer host was found —cow and all—and that boy went back every week end until he left for overseas.

Also, stories of friendships being forged now which will outlast this war and bear fruit in the world peace are legion. For instance: A hostess called U. S. O. and said she should like to take two boys for Sunday dinner. Two New Zealand airmen accepted.

The following Tuesday the U. S. O. worker telephoned the hostess and explained: "I'm just checking to see if you enjoyed the guests we sent."

The voice that came back to her over the wire was decidedly grateful, "Oh, yes! We still are. We all had such a good time that they've decided to spend their 10-day leave right here."

There are a few simple rules for hostesses to remember when entertaining men of the armed forces. Don't specify as to the branch of the service from which you want your guests. After they arrive, don't ask them about their camp or their training. They are not permitted to answer revealing questions.

Serve Favorite Dishes

It is well to remember that in a country as large as ours, eating habits are extremely varied. Serve the boys from the Middle West fried chicken, give the boys from New England their clam chowder. Then you'll know the joy experienced by the Vermont hostess who carefully studied a cookbook of southern recipes and served a soldier from Georgia fried ham, pan gravy and hominy grits. As he left, he shyly said: "You're the finest cook no'th the Mason Dixon line."

Beware of elaborate plans. Almost every minute of a man's day is organized in the service. He wants, and needs, relaxation when on leave.

One of the most successful suppers we ever had when entertaining men in the service was an impromptu affair. The head-of-the-house returned from church, resplendent in cutaway and striped trousers, and announced that he was going to make waffles. The effect of that formal attire topped with a lace-trimmed apron brought our uniformed guests to the kitchen immediately. When the golden-brown waffles were served, one boy ate seven! The "head" struggled to keep pace and did until the fifth!

Yes, these holidays of 1942 bring opportunities for every family to store away memories that they will cherish in the years to come. And as we open our homes and hearts here in America, we may be sure that there will be those in Australia, in New Zealand and in England who will do the same for those we love.

Areas Near Denver Await Water Diversion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

In any consideration of postwar planning for this metropolis of the mountains and its surrounding territory, the keystone is the so-called Blue River diversion plan.

Far over the Continental Divide, behind the 14,000-foot peaks from Denver, flows the Blue River, on its way to the Colorado River, Boulder Dam, and the Gulf of California. The proposal is to drill a tunnel some 24 miles long from the Blue River Valley near Dillon, under the flanks of Mt. Bierstadt and Mt. Evans of the Park Range, to a point at Grant, in the valley of the South Platte River which flows on past Denver.

Through this tunnel, Blue River flood waters would be brought, perhaps as much as 400,000 or 500,000 acre-feet a year, or enough to cover Central Park, in New York, about 500 feet deep. Since there is a fall of 3,000 feet between the point where the waters would emerge from the tunnel, and the plains near Denver, where they would be used for irrigation, the power possibilities are immense.

Carefully Planned

This is no fly-by-night scheme or promoter's dream. The United States Bureau of Reclamation, chief agent in constructing and supervising the mighty irrigation works of the West, has had it under consideration for a long time and has made many preliminary studies.

In fact, this probably will be the second in time, and the first in size, of projects involved in the Bureau's plan to siphon off surplus waters of the Colorado River basin, which can never be used on the Upper Colorado and its tributraies because there isn't enough irrigable land, into other major watersheds.

First of these is the partially-completed Grand Lake-Big Thompson enterprise, in Colorado also, to cost $52,000,000, to bring 310,000 acre-feet of water yearly across the mountains, and to develop, when completed, some 142,500 kilowatts of hydroelectric power.

The City of Denver is taking the leadership in sponsoring the Blue River diversion, with the idea among others to have at least one great public-works project near the construction stage after the war, to ease the step down from the war economy.

The City Council has appropriated $100,000 with which rights of way for the proposed tunnel have been acquired, some work has been done on the western portal near Dillon, and the City has acquired rights of way for construction of a huge "Two Forks" reservoir near Dillon, to impound the waters coming through the mountains.

Here two forks of the South Platte join, and the proposed reservoir would back the water far up each fork, forming a bifurcated lake covering thousands of acres, and holding about 260,000 acre-feet of water. The studies are being made by the City through its Board of Water Commissioners, in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation. Four possible power-dam sites have been located.

Denver is the center of a large market-gardening and general-farming area, made possible by existing irrigation systems. But the South Platte is a capricious stream. Sometimes it flows heavily during the spring and summer; in a season of light snow it provides much less water.

There is, for instance, about 25,000 acres of land "under" or below the Highland Ditch, part of the water rights of which the City acquired long ago for domestic purposes. These lands are sure of only a partial water supply.

A sure water supply would create a vast garden-land here, increasing land values some 15 to 30 times—and providing the impetus toward a population of 500,000, for which Denver already has an adequate domestic water supply.

The irrigation potentialities of the whole valley would be increased much more than the figures indicate, since such water flows through the fields, returns in part to the river, and is used over and over again.

Irrigation engineers estimate that the water which finally reaches the mouth of a stream such as the South Platte, may have been through farmers' fields four of five times.

The project probably will consist of an extremely thin tunnel, like a siphon, and huge reservoirs which will store the water at each end, so that a steady flow can be kept up most of the year.

In this way the power supply will be "firm," or continuous, and much more valuable than if only a fraction of it were available at times. This is the pattern of the Grand Lake-Big Thompson project.

Everyone To Pay Costs

The Blue River project probably will be patterned after the Grand Lake project in another sense. Ordinarily the farmers who buy the water from an irrigation project pay all the costs assessed against users. In the case of the Grand Lake project, however, a taxing district was formed to assess part of the costs against everyone in the area, since all presumably would benefit. This precedent probably will be followed in the new district.

Users of western irrigation water, meeting in Denver recently as the National Reclamation Association, were told regretfully that some projects, including the irrigation features of the Grand Lake-Big Thompson project, probably must wait until the end of the war for completion.

Simplicity Marks This Thanksgiving Dinner

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This year's Thanksgiving will be different—less elaborate on menu but long on hospitality. For the latch string will be out to the service men quartered in your town and the boys who may be home on furlough. If your own boy is away, his Thanksgiving will be that much more pleasant if you remember him with a box of his own favorite goodies.

Though courses may be fewer, the dinner will be rich in old-fashioned flavor. Your best damask cloth will lie smooth and white, and your best china, crystal and polished silver will make the table a lustrous sight.

Word from the Poultry and Egg National Board brings cheer to folks to whom Thanksgiving just wouldn't be Thanksgiving without a turkey. The crop will be ample, and because it will be ready earlier this year, there should be a fine supply for the great day.

Our menu is streamlined and simple. Not a frill in sight!

Menu

Roast Turkey—Giblet and Onion Stuffing
Whipped Potatoes — Gravy
Honeyed Squash — Apple Cider
Old Fashioned Cranberry Sauce
Hot Rolls — Preserves
Pumpkin Chiffon Pie
Mixed Nuts

We've omitted a salad, but you might like to try a congealed cider mold, using unflavored gelatin and substituting hot apple cider for the liquid in your favorite congealed fruit salad. It's so good!

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie is a favorite at our house (when we have brown sugar), especially with our male dinner guests, but if you want things in true tradition, make your favorite pumpkin or squash pie, using honey or more molasses and cutting down on the sugar. Mincemeat tarts or turnovers are always welcome, or a juicy, rosy-red cranberry pie is a bright way to end the meal.

It's been a while since the last time we had turkey, so just to refresh our memory, here's how to prepare it:

Roast Turkey

Select a turkey of the right size —seven to eight pounds for small families, 10 to 15 pounds for medium sized families, and 15 to 20 pounds for 20 or more persons. In buying, allow about ¾ pound of drawn turkey (the bird without its feet, head and organs). Singe, wipe with a damp cloth and dry. Stuff body cavity and neck lightly with desired stuffing, and truss, using skewers or string. Place bird, breast side up, on a wire rack or trivet in an uncovered roaster. Roast, following the timetable below. Do not add water, do not baste, and do not turn the bird during roasting. If you like, you may rub the skin with cooking oil or lay a few strips of bacon or salt pork over the breast.

Timetable

Drawn Weight	Temperature	Approximate Time
7—10 lbs.	300° F.	30 min. per lb.
10—15 lbs.	300° F.	20 min. per lb.
15—20 lbs.	300° F.	18 min. per lb.

Giblet and Onion Stuffing

3 cups finely diced celery
1 quart boiling water
1½ cups minced onion
¾ cup butter or margarine
4 quarts day-old bread crumbs, lightly packed
2 tablespoons poultry seasoning or sage
1 teaspoon powdered thyme
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper
giblets, cooked and chopped

Simmer celery in boiling water about 20 minutes, or until tender. Drain, keeping 1 cup of the cooking water. Sauté onions in a covered skillet in the butter until tender and lightly browned. Blend crumbs and seasonings, mixing lightly. Add celery, 1 cup celery water, butter, onions and chopped, cooked giblets. Mix thoroughly with a fork. This amount will stuff a 10-pound turkey. If desired, thyme may be omitted, and an additional teaspoon of poultry seasoning may be added.

Honeyed Squash

Use Hubbard, winter or acorn squash. Clean and cut into serving pieces. Salt lightly. Blend melted butter and honey, and spread on squash, which has been placed in a baking pan. Cover bottom of pan with hot water, cover, and bake 1 hour for acorn squash, about 1½ hours for other types. Remove cover during last half-hour of baking.

Cranberry Chiffon Pie
(a sugar saver)

1 package lemon gelatin
½ cup hot water
1 can unstrained cranberry sauce (or 2½ cups)
1 tablespoon lemon juice
pinch of salt
2 egg whites
¼ cup sugar
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
1 baked pie shell

Follow directions on package, and dissolve gelatin dessert in hot water. Combine cranberry sauce, lemon juice and salt in a saucepan and heat mixture to the boiling point. Remove, add gelatin, stirring until it is completely dissolved. Cool and chill until the mixture begins to thicken. Beat egg whites until fairly stiff; gradually add sugar and continue beating until egg whites are stiff. Fold meringue and the whipped cream into the cranberry mixture. Pour into shell and chill until set. Garnish with whipped cream or cranberries. Makes 1 9-inch pie.

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
3 eggs, separated
1½ cups canned pumpkin
½ cup milk
2 teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
2 tablespoons sugar

Cook together over low heat the brown sugar, egg yolks (slightly beaten), pumpkin, milk, salt and spices, until thickened. Add gelatin which has been softened in the cold water and cool. When mixture begins to congeal, fold in the egg whites which have been stiffly beaten with the sugar. Pour into a baked pie shell and chill.

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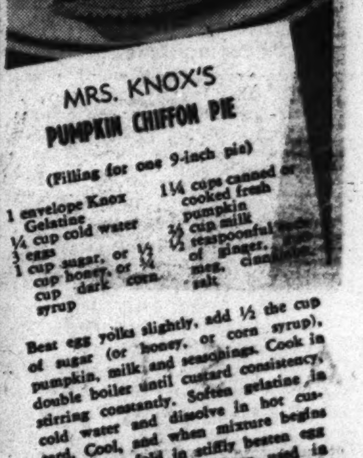

MRS. KNOX'S
PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE
(Filling for one 9-inch pie)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
3 eggs
1 cup sugar, or ½ cup honey, or ¾ cup dark corn syrup
1¼ cups canned or cooked fresh pumpkin
¾ cup milk
½ teaspoonful each of ginger, nutmeg, cinnamon, salt

Beat egg yolks slightly, add ½ the cup of sugar (or honey, or corn syrup), pumpkin, milk and seasonings. Cook in double boiler until custard consistency, stirring constantly. Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot custard. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. (If sugar has been used in custard mixture, add remaining ½ cup sugar to beaten egg whites.) Turn into baked pie shell or crumb crust and chill. May be garnished with whipped cream just before serving.

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The Home Forum

"Our daily bread"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN JESUS OF NAZARETH, whose example is the pattern of Christian excellence, was besought of the tempter in the wilderness to turn spiritual power to selfish advantage, his resolute refusal was expressed in words which he quoted from the older Scriptures (Matthew 4:4): **"It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."** Thus he voiced his Christly conviction that progress and abounding good result from placing eternal verities before temporal considerations in estimating the worth-while.

This position was reiterated by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, when she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 196): **"The good in being, even the spiritually indispensable, is your daily bread. Work and pray for it."** Many readily accede to the wisdom so beautifully set forth in these words, but remembering the practical demands made by human experience, they may wonder how working and praying for "the spiritually indispensable" will enable them to prove, as Jesus did throughout his ministry, that the infinite Father of all supplies their present necessities.

In answer to this question, Christian Science declares that the real man is the image and likeness of God. For this statement Christian Scientists have the Biblical authority of the first chapter of Genesis, as well as the convincing testimony of spiritual regeneration in all departments of their daily affairs. And Christian Science further points out that what seems to be mortal existence is not something true in and of itself, but rather a limited or erroneous sense of the real man. Thus it becomes plain that the appearing in human consciousness of the facts about man's authentic nature as God's image dispels false concepts from consciousness, so annulling whatever makes for sin, fear, woe, sickness, superstition, or other handicap.

On page 230 of her principal book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, **"If sickness is real, it belongs to immortality; if true, it is a part of Truth."** And she adds: **"But if sickness and sin are illusions, the awakening from this mortal dream, or illusion, will bring us into health, holiness, and immortality. This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick."**

As the result of this awakening, men learn that God, as Christian Science demonstrates, is infinite good, Love, Life, divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Truth, Spirit. Among His qualities are purity, intelligence, tenderness, and joy. These qualities are reflected by the real man, God's likeness. They become apparent in one's conscious experience proportionably as the Christ, Truth, is welcomed in the full assurance that "the good in being" is supremely real.

Christian Scientists have found that through seeking "the spiritually indispensable" rather than by taking anxious thought for the morrow, they are guided in their daily affairs, and their plans are inspired by that which leads them to ever greater freedom. According to general materialistic belief, certain tangibles such as money, position, and friends are indispensable, but Christian Science shows that whatever is needed comes naturally into the experience of right thinkers. The only cause is God, good. Therefore the knowledge of God as good is indispensable, and when this is sought, prayed for, and lived, harmony is realized.

The reason for this is plain. Good is never inactive. The student of Christian Science, his thought of God lifted above any false concept to a vital appreciation of His infinite ability and all-inspiring love, learns to identify his true selfhood more and more with the real man, who reflects God in active goodness. The consciousness of good meets our daily needs effectively and abundantly, as has been proved time and time again.

Thus we have an ever-present occasion for using our knowledge of God's allness. Since God is All, shall we not make of each day a proof that we acknowledge Him as supreme, our helper, friend, and guide? Shall we not ratify our recognition of His love by maintaining our vision of the real man, instead of letting the material senses, always misleading, monopolize our thinking? And shall we not prove our sincerity by drawing again and again on Him for kindness and joy in our dealings with others? The shadows of prejudice and self-concern may sometimes fall across our efforts, even as clouds obscure the sun, but earnest prayer will help us to dwell more constantly where the shadow of the false sense of self disappears in the light of God's goodness which is exceeding bright.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Most of All

Let me walk over the Downs again
When the wind from the ocean's blowing,
When the fields are stacked with golden grain
And it stands in the sunshine glowing.

Let me be there when the purple thyme
From the turf by my feet is springing,
While faint on the air is borne the chime
Of distant church bells ringing.
But most of all let me hear again
An English skylark singing.

GWEN CASTLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

THE VILLAGE OF UPPER SLAUGHTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

THERE is an Upper Slaughter and a Lower Slaughter, just as there is an Upper Swell and a Lower Swell. The four tiny villages lie close together in the heart of the Cotswolds, as perfect as their names are curious. Those who know the Slaughters, who have followed the clear stream that runs like a second road between the cottages, who have stood on the little stone bridges watching the trout playing with the sunshine and have wandered up the steep way that guards the Windrush Valley, think of the villages as gems strung on a thread of silver. There is a field of yellow iris at Upper Slaughter. Were you to follow the road between the cottages, you would find it on the further side of the stream. You would lean over the rough stone wall and watch the summer sun lighting first on this flower and then on that like a golden butterfly seeking honey.

Honey is the word that echoes everywhere, honey-colored walls, honey-colored roofs, honey-colored chimneys, honey on the banks where meadowsweet grows, and honey-filled air blowing across the far-stretching fields of clover.

The Chandelier

THE SMALL BAROQUE CASTLE glistened white on the edge of the Bohemian forest, its gates closed, its shutters up. The inhabitants of this small Czech village mourned the Old Baroness, for she had lived long enough here to be one of themselves. The windows of her salon looked straight into the forest, and every evening, at dusk, woodmen or charcoal burners had been cheered by the pathway of light which streamed from the huge crystal chandelier swinging down from the ceiling of the room. Somehow the Old Baroness knew that its fiery prisms gave joy to the village. Besides, it marked the time even more clearly than the clock itself; and children, begging to be allowed to play outside a little longer, would protest: "But it is still day! The Castle chandelier isn't lit yet!"

Every day, until the sale, the shutters had been closed and the fringe of the forest remained dark and unlit. But now the house was opened again, and from early morning strangers kept arriving at the inn; dealers from Brno, experts in antiques from Prague, rich farmers' wives from round about in search of a bargain, as well as the whole village itself, just to see what was to be seen.

"We need a new kettle, and a scrubbing-brush too, if one can be had for a song," Mrs. Skelak told her husband, who was struggling into his threadbare Sunday suit. "Such things should go for a few kroner; they are not worth considering among all that splendid furniture. Here, take this hundred kroner note which I have laid aside for the rent and a few odds and ends. It is all the money I have in the house."

Mr. Skelak nodded his head and went out into the street. Already he felt quite weighed down by the responsibility of buying two new things at once; a luxury not often indulged in, for the Skelaks were poor. Mr. Skelak was furnace-man at the local glass factory, a job he had obtained as a boy. He had never seemed able to better himself, and Mrs. Skelak had to work in the packing-shed in order to supplement his wages. She was a mouselike woman with plenty of goodwill and not much sense either. Together, they were the most inconsiderable couple in the place.

Mr. Skelak entered the castle, squeezing the hundred kroner note nervously between his fingers. The auctioneer had already disposed of the gilt ebonized Empire suite in the dining-room, and was knocking down some faded old Persian rugs to the Prague dealer for sums which made the village gasp.

Presently the hall cleared of furniture; Beldermeier bedroom suites changed ownership before midday; and, by late afternoon, the salon, which had been kept to the last, had parted with its gilt magnificence, its silken draperies, its old-fashioned bibelots and trifles even—all but the branched wonder which hung down from the ceiling, catching and splitting up the beams of the setting sun.

In vain did the auctioneer discourse on its beauty. People turned up their faces, gaping, toward it, some with amusement and scorn, some (those of the village people) with awed reverence. Mr. Skelak held his breath, feeling rather faint, for he had allowed the kettle and the scrubbing brushes to be sold in one lot to a storekeeper and so he had not dared to go home for his midday meal.

The auctioneer was doing his best. "How much for this rare piece of local production? Made here in the village, gentlemen, by special order, according to best Viennese taste. —Shall we say one thousand kroner to start the bidding? No one interested? Then eight hundred—Then five—Then three, two, one—"

"One hundred kroner," Skelak said out loud, thinking of the note in his pocket. Neighbors who knew him swung round and stared. The auctioneer let his hammer fall smartly. "Sold to this gentleman," he said, nodding toward Mr. Skelak. A little later he was so kind as to order two of his men to take the chandelier down from the ceiling and carry it in pieces to the door of the Skelaks' house.

It was Mrs. Skelak's afternoon for working in the packing-shed. When she came back, she could not think why so many people were lingering round her door, nor how such a strong beam of light could fall over the doorstep from the one small room within. Then the crowd parted, but with a new, odd deference, which led many of the richer villagers to greet her for the first time politely, and one of them even to offer to carry her basket. At length, she was near enough to see what they were looking at. They were looking, as into a brightly lit stage, at Mr. Skelak setting out the supper dishes under the resplendent beams of the chandelier, which now bore every available candle in the house.

The crowd melted away politely, for one does not stare at a married couple having their supper. Mrs. Skelak sat down, dazed, while Mr. Skelak helped her to soup with an odd pride and defiance mixed. "It cost a hundred kroners," he said. "Just fancy, all that elegance for only one hundred kroners! But you will have to do a few extra hours in the packing-shed, I'm afraid, to make up the rent again."

Mrs. Skelak thought of the deference of the crowd and the way her basket had been carried for her right up to the door. "A hundred kroners is not much to pay for such consideration as we shall have now," she answered slowly, and then she smiled. "Now the children will say: 'It isn't dark yet. The Skelaks' chandelier isn't lit yet.'"

ELIZABETH KYLE

Children's Holiday in Margate

IN MARGATE there are enchanting annual charms. There are pink stones in the breakwater that goes down from Royal Crescent to the Sands. On the Sands there's "The Canadian," where Papa buys boxes of chocolate dominoes. On the Green in front of Royal Crescent they play their first cricket; and in No. 6 Royal Crescent are Fat Miss Albon, and Thin Miss Albon, and Tiny, their first dog, shiny-black like a horsehair sofa. The day they arrive there is a big bunch of all-sorts-of-colored flowers especially for Nellie on the dining-room table (if they are the first floor) or the drawing-room table (if they are the second). Both floors have the delights of balconies. . . . On the hot cliff-walk to Westgate there are flowers to pick! butter-and-eggs, moon-daisies, poppies and pimpernels. . . . Behind Royal Crescent is a long rock shrubbery, one year full of marigolds. As it is open to the road, it never occurs to Nellie that the marigolds are not for picking too. She runs in with her heart full of joy and her hands of marigolds.

"Why, Nellie, dear!" says Mama. "Those flowers belong to the old man at the end."

Nellie stares with horror. She is a thief. Mama gives her some money to give to the old man, and tell him it was a mistake. Nellie reluctantly steals forth and gives the old man the money, but never says why. She is too ashamed. . . .

There's Pegwell Bay; they drive there to see Mr. Toole, who gives them a pot of bloater paste with a picture on the lid. And that drive, or another drive, there is a tea-gardens in a place with Spring in its name. There's swings in the gardens, and you may eat all the fruit you can, but take none away. There's bright screaming birds in the gardens; and Papa hangs cherry earrings on Nellie's ears. There's fairy-lamps in the gardens. Tea-gardens are like Fairy-land.

There's "The Club," where are pink-and-white ices, the best in the world.

There's Sanger's Circus, and Mrs. Perkin's Bathing Machines, and Alf. . . .

But bathing is not one of Margate's delights. Every day it teems with terror for her. The sea is so big, so deep, so cold, so easy to be lost in. She and the sea do not love each other. But Harry bathes fearless, and what Harry does she wants to do too. If he has anything, Nellie wants "a different same." . . .

There's pink shrimps for tea; even at Ramsgate, so near, they have not such good shrimps; and there's lovely seaweed, branches of the sort you can pop, and broad, smooth, shiny ribbons that disappoint you so when they are dry. There's the green sort, like smooth slippery hair on round rocks; you slide dangerously when you step on them. Being caught by the tide on the rock is the most alarming of all.

The Jetty! . . . How you hope, before you go off the Jetty, it will be the day when Papa will buy you Margate's greatest treasure —something with shells on from the shop on the Jetty! A box, with a looking-glass in the lid of it; or a red pincushion, stuck round with lovely shells. Or will this be the day you stop to look at the Performing Fleas?—strange little things that Nellie can never enjoy, she feels too sorry for them. Or will Papa take you to the fearful parts below, where limpets cling, and the ironwork ways are dim and perilous? . . .

But most wonderful night of all is Regatta Night; you do not see much of the Regatta, but at night from the pier, and afterwards from the Crescent balcony, you see the sky-rockets run hissing up the dark blue, and break and fall—and again you do not know what to do about your ecstasy. . . .

The day you go home is scarcely to be borne. You say good-bye to Tiny and Thin Miss Albon and Fat Miss Albon, who gives you a pot of red currant jelly that is your very own, not Mama's or even Harry's.—From "Portrait of a Family," by ELEANOR FARJEON. (New York: Lippincott.)

Songs

The song of spring
Is a lovely strain
Of yellow sun
And lilting rain.

And summer speaks
In sleepy hum,
While birds make song,
And crickets strum.

But autumn days
Are crisp and dry
With scraping leaves;
And wild geese cry.

While winter shouts
With icy roar,
And flings down snow
Against the door.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

"Chléb náš vezdejší"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JEŽIŠ NAZARETSKÝ, jehož příklad je vzorem křesťanské dokonalosti, byv sváděn na poušti pokušitelem, naléhajícím na to, aby použil duchovní moci sobecky ve svůj prospěch, odepřel rozhodně se slovy která citoval se staršího Písma (Matouš 4:4): "Psánoť jest, Ne samým chlebem živ bude člověk, ale každým slovem vycházejícím skrze ústa Boží." Tak vyjádřil své kristovské přesvědčení, že pokrok a hojnost dobra následují, když při odhadování toho co stojí za námahu, dáváme přednost věčným pravdám před zřetelem na věci dočasné.

Toto tvrzení znova opakovala Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, Mary Baker Eddy, když napsala (v knize The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—První Církev Krista, Vědec, a Různé, str. 196): "Dobro v bytí, totiž to co jest duchovně nezbytné, je váš chléb vezdejší. Pracujte pro ně a proste o ně." Mnozí rádi souhlasejí s moudrostí tak krásně vyjádřenou v těchto slovech; ale při vzpomínce na praktické požadavky v lidské zkušenosti diví se snad tomu, jak práce pro "duchovně nezbytné" věci a modlitba za ně jim umožní dokázati, jako Ježíš dokazoval po celou dobu svého poslání, že nekonečný Otec všech opatří je vším, čeho nyní potřebují.

V odpovědi na tuto otázku prohlašuje Křesťanská Věda, že skutečný člověk je Boží obraz a podoba. K tomuto výroku jsou Křesťanští Vědci oprávněni autoritou Bible v první kapitole První Knihy Mojžíše, jakož i přesvědčivým svědectvím duchovního obrození ve všech oborech jejich denních záležitostí. A Křesťanská Věda dále vykládá, že to co se zdá býti smrtelnou existencí není, samo o sobě, nic opravdového, ale že je to vlastně jen obmezený nebo mylný pojem o skutečném člověku. Tím se vysvětluje, že objeví-li se v lidském vědomí fakta o pravé povaze člověka jako obrazu Boha, vyprchají z vědomí pojmy falešné, čímž se odstraňuje vše co vede ke hříchu, bázni, utrpení, chorobě, pověře nebo k jiným překážkám.

Na straně 230 svého hlavního díla, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), Mrs. Eddy píše: "Je-li choroba skutečná, patří nesmrtelnosti; je-li opravdová, je částí Pravdy." A k tomu dodává: "Ale jsou-li choroba a hřích přeludy, pak procitnutí z tohoto smrtelného sna neb přeludu přivede nás do zdraví, svatosti a nesmrtelnosti. Toto probuzení je neustálý příchod Krista, objevení se předchůdce Pravdy, jež vymítá omyl a uzdravuje nemocné."

Následkem tohoto probuzení lidé poznají, že podle zjevných důkazů Křesťanské Vědy je Bůh nekonečné dobro, Láska, Život, božský Princip, Mysl, Duše, Pravda, Duch. Jeho vlastnosti jsou čistota, inteligence, něžnost a radost. Skutečný člověk, Boží podoba, je odleskem těchto vlastností. Ony se stávají zřejmými v naší vědomé zkušenosti v té míře, v jaké vítáme Krista, Pravdu, s plným ujištěním, že "dobro bytí" je svrchované skutečné.

Křesťanští Vědci poznali, že hledání "duchovně nezbytného," místo úzkostlivého starání se o zítřek ukazuje jim cestu v jejich denních záležitostech a inspiruje jejich plány tím, co je veda na cestě ke stále rostoucí svobodě. Podle všeobecného materiálního věření, jisté zřejmé prostředky jako peníze, postavení a přátelé, jsou nezbytné; ale Křesťanská Věda ukazuje, že vše čeho je zapotřebí, dojde přirozeně splnění v zkušenosti těch, kdož myslí správně. Jediným původcem je Bůh, dobro. Proto je poznání Boha jako dobra, nezbytné; a když toto poznání hledáme, o ně prosíme a pro ně žijeme, uskutečňuje se harmonie.

Příčina toho je jasná. Dobro není nikdy nečinným. S myšlenkou na Boha, povznesenou nad každý falešný pojem k podstatnému ocenění Jeho nekonečné schopnosti a všeinspirující lásky, studující Křesťanské Vědy se učí stále více ztotožňovati své pravé já se skutečným člověkem, jenž zobrazuje Boha v aktivní dobrotě. A vědomí dobra, jak bylo znova a znova dokázáno, uspokojuje účinně a plně naše denní potřeby.

Tak máme vždy-přítomnou příležitost užívati naší znalosti Boží všéchnosti. Poněvadž Bůh je Vše, neměli bychom užívati každého dne na důkaz, že Jej uznáváme za nejvyššího, za našeho pomocníka, přítele a průvodce? Neměli bychom potrzovati naše uznání Jeho lásky, majíce na zřeteli skutečného člověka, a nedopouštěti, aby vždy svůdné materiální smysly si dělaly výlučné právo na naše myšlení? A neměli bychom dokázati naši upřímnost tím, že se znova a znova obracíme na Něho o laskavost a radost v našem styku s druhými? Někdy snad předpojatost, jde-li zvláště o nás, vrhá stíny na naše úsilí, jako mračna halí slunce; ale upřímná modlitba nám pomůže k vytrvalejšímu prodlévání tam, kde stíny falešného pojmu o vlastním já mizejí ve světle neskonale zářivé Boží dobroty.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

They Went Where There Was No Path

THOMAS JEFFERSON, third president of a nation twenty-five years old, turned his long back to the East. He looked westward; he dreamed toward the West. His thoughts like living eagles went shining over the Blue Ridge. They were youth looking for its future. While Boone was cutting our way through Kentucky, the thoughts of his President flew over him, so high and swift they cast no shadows. They passed him and went on, across the Father of Waters to the grandfather of them all, the Missouri. They rose soaring over the wall of the Rockies, and over the Spanish deserts, till the western ocean crawled beneath them. . . .

The expedition to the Pacific, conceived in the mind of this statesman-scientist, was the first of its kind in the history of land exploration. There had been other scientific outfits to gather curiosities for study; there had been voyages of conquest innumerable. This journey was new because it was a journey into the future.

Thomas Jefferson, better than anyone alive, foresaw more than the fur trade for which John Jacob Astor was looking, more than the thwarting of the claims of Spain and Britain, more than a window to the western sea. He knew that this nation was planted to grow. He himself had penned some of the words that give it growing room. . . .

When we Americans cease to live for the future, then will the heartwood be dead. Jefferson's America had the widest frontier in written history to open; we have got through now, all of us, to the Pacific. If we stop there, if we rest satisfied that the fat lands and the fine cities we have planted are purpose enough for a nation so conceived, so dedicated, then we are done, and we deserve to be. . . . If we are afraid to set forth where there is no precedent to smooth the way for us, then we are not worthy of the men and women who went where there was no path.

But there still rise up, among the many rest of us, a few who can perceive shining mountains yet unexplored. They dare even to propose to go there. And you who admire the twenty-nine men who went with Clark and Lewis, you who are tough and lithe in mind as they were in body, you will not hold back, when such captains call us into an unknown future.—From "Forward the Nation," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Facts About the Elections ..... By Roscoe Drummond

Only rarely and, it has seemed, reluctantly, has President Roosevelt taken the congressional leaders of the opposition party into his counsel on any vital phase of war policy during the past two years.

This will be one of the valuable changes which can be expected to result from the little reminder from the electorate on Tuesday.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has appointed numerous Republicans to high administrative posts but the fact remains that he has studiously neglected the counsel and the collaboration of the Republican legislative spokesmen. The President has asked for non-partisanship by Congress but he has shunned the mechanism of non-partisanship in working with Congress.

The resurgent strength of the Republican Party is likely to encourage the President to take a new viewpoint on this subject and if he does it will be one of the important benefits of the election. Since there are to be no partisan war measures, then the White House and Congress should enjoy a genuine non-partisan relationship. For Mr. Roosevelt to invite such a relationship would be to show that he has read enough into the election returns. For the Republicans to accept such a relationship would be to show that they have not read too much into the election returns; to show, concretely, that they intend to discharge their newly gained power with a sober responsibility commensurate with the crisis.

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and one of the most influential Democratic leaders in Congress, has said frankly: "The election returns constitute a 'Stop, Look, and Listen' sign painted in red."

That is an honest and healthy appraisal. It is a sound estimate of the Democratic defeat. If this view is shared by his party generally and particularly by the Administration, it bespeaks a state of constructive humility, which is a state of mind capable of learning from past mistakes.

But if the Republicans' estimate of their victory is that they have been summoned to obstruct and harass and heckle the wartime President of the United States, then it can be expected that they are going to have something to learn or the nation will suffer. It will be surprising if the election does not have a chastening effect upon the Administration. It will be saddening if the election does not also have a chastening effect upon the majority of the Republican Party, for the truth is that the G. O. P. won its votes not because it had anything clear and positive to offer but because the American people hoped it would have something to offer. It will be fatal to the Republicans if they do not realize that they have won their new seats in Congress on trust and whether they will later lose or increase their strength depends on how they discharge that trust.

There is much to support Walter Lippmann's admonition that no seasoned observer will profess to draw more meaning out of the election than there is in it.

This applies to the practicing politicians as well as the typewriter politicians and it is for this reason that the cooler heads in the Republican Party are not deceiving themselves and misleading their supporters by premature claims that an irresistible Republican trend has set in and that a presidential victory two years hence has almost floated into the harbor.

It hasn't. Certainly not on the grounds of political precedent and political experience. Those who want to see this election in perspective will not overlook the fact that there is not a single clear-cut instance in the nation's political history since the Civil War in which the minority party has recaptured the presidency without first recapturing the House of Representatives two years previously.

There are two interesting borderline precedents which, if anything, tend to underline the weight of this suggestive historic fact. They are these: In 1886 the Democrats retained control of the House of Representatives and two years hence the Republicans won the presidency. But—the defeated Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, received a popular majority and only by the rarest coincidence did he lose the electoral majority. Again, in 1930 the Republicans retained control of the House of Representatives and two years later the Democrats won the presidency. But—because the Congress elected in 1930 did not sit for 13 months prior to the abolition of the lame-duck session in 1933, the Democrats gained more than the necessary 6 seats in special by-elections held during that period to gain control of the House itself.

Thus winning control of the House has been the historic prerequisite for winning the Presidency two years later. The Republicans did not gain control of the House this year. This, of itself, does not prove what's going to happen in 1944—there are too many imponderables. But it should cause one to apply a certain reserve in sifting the claims of the partisans and admonishes, as Mr. Lippmann says, against professing to draw more meaning out of them than they contain.

The G. O. P. victory should enhance the influence of Congress as well as the power of the Republican Party. How the Republicans used that increased power and how Congress employs its increased influence are what will count in the future.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Travellers' Aid to Troops-in-Transit ..... By Dorothea Kahn

In this transportation center of a continent, where all trains stop and none goes through, railroad and bus terminals these days are taking on new functions. Thanks to U. S. O. lounges and information desks, the big stations have become friendly reception rooms for thousands of "troops-in-transit," which means the blond lad from Texas, the Massachusetts red-head, the Norwegian sailors, and thousands like them.

All over the United States this important U. S. O. service is being rendered under supervision of the local Travelers' Aid Societies, all members of the U. S. O. Sixty-seven U. S. O. units organized for service to "troops-in-transit" have been added to the 98 city Travelers' Aid organizations in the United States, and 73 U. S. O. lounges have been established in big stations. Five of these are in Chicago.

Actual figures involving troops are always a secret these days, so you can't tell how many servicemen have been served in the U. S. O. booths and information desks in Chicago. But it is easy to guess that the number is enormous. For the work of the Travelers' Aid—service to civilian and servicemen alike—climbed 2,300 per cent the first nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding period in 1941. Yes, really, 2,300 per cent. There was a jump from a total of 30,424 individuals served in '41 to 725,266 helped in the corresponding period this year. And 1941 was also a big year, when service just doubled over the preceding one.

Naturally a greatly increased staff is needed. The regular personnel—55 Travelers' Aid skilled social workers—has been augmented by about 500 volunteers, all intensively trained for their special duties by the "regulars." At present, enough people have volunteered to give all the service needed, but Miss Marjorie Kimball, chairman of the troops-in-transit volunteer program here, says she couldn't predict what tomorrow's needs may be. These workers are used to expansion.

Nowhere is U. S. O. service to troops-in-transit more needed than in Chicago, that's certain. This city has seven major terminals, six of them big railroad stations, and one a union bus terminal. most cross-country travelers here come in one station and go out another. Meeting your soldier boy at a station is likely to be a complicated matter if you aren't sure which road he is travelling on. Hostesses at the U. S. O. lounges which are located in five stations are not surprised when an excited mother rushes up saying, "Have you seen a sailor?" They know it's just one more case of mistaken identity of railroad stations, and they proceed to identify the particular sailor, and locate him.

The commonest problem, however, is finding the addresses of Chicago friends and relatives for visiting men in service who are not too clear just where the folks live. Travelers' Aid experts can track down a relative or friend with the slimmest clues; they are old hands at the task, and really enjoy a good mystery of this sort.

Helping men on leave plan their recreation is another job they do expertly. They give the boys addresses of places to go in Chicago, and diagrams to show them how to get there; suggest sight-seeing expeditions and out-of-town trips; and relay to them offers of hospitality from the city. There are all kinds of everyday services the volunteers render—helping men write letters, waking them up if they doze off and forget train time, and often just lending an ear while a lonesome serviceman talks about his girl back home. If it's a quiet place to read the man wants, he is directed to the lounge library, and given a book or magazine from the Victory Book campaign. If he doesn't finish it there, he can take it along and turn it in at another book distribution post.

Often the boys write letters to the volunteers after their stay in Chicago to express appreciation. Here are excerpts from one of them:

"My dear Mrs. F——"

"Remember me? I'm the red-headed sailor from Massachusetts who took so much of your valuable time one day—the day you told me I was the best sailor in the Navy because I reported to Chicago 24 hours before it was necessary.

". . . I had eight glorious week ends in Chicago while at Great Lakes—thanks to the friendliness and directions I received at the La Salle Street Station that day I came in. . . . I shall never forget how nicely I was treated the day I arrived in Chicago. I know those Norwegian sailors you helped so much must have felt the same way.

"You did not know Norwegian and they knew very little English but languages are not important when friendliness and interest abounds. I am sure they felt as I do, that if America has people so interested in the ones going out to fight as you people are, well, it's worth going to fight."

The red-headed sailor ended by making a promise to bring his mother to meet the U.S.O.-Travelers' Aid volunteer when she arrived to visit him.

Travelers' Aid workers at the stations do not confine their services to men in uniform and their kin. As always, they help all travelers who need assistance. Sometimes the civilians and servicemen travelers help each other. The other day a young sailor asked for comic magazines, but the U.S.O. lounge didn't have any. Two small child travelers in the care of the Travelers' Aid worker heard his request and proceeded to open their suitcase. They supplied his need, giving him one of theirs. This shows, say the staff people, that you can't draw sharp lines between service to men in the armed forces and civilians. All are just folks to be helped. In Chicago the work of the Travelers' Aid is supported by the U. S. O., the Community Fund, and by individual contributions.

To Change the Subject:

Hymns as Morale-Builders ..... By Bernice Stevens

It is heartening to know, in these days when there is so much talk about building the morale of the men in service, that they are doing a lot of it for themselves with good old-fashioned hymn singing.

Take the boys at Great Lakes Naval Training station, for instance. They like hymn singing so well that they always call for at least one hymn on their nightly community sings and there are far more applicants for the station's famous choir than can be accepted.

Most popular of all, probably because they are so good for rousing group singing, are "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "The Old Rugged Cross." The boys also call again and again for "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," "Beautiful Saviour," "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and, of course, the traditional Navy hymn, "Eternal Father Strong to Save." The boys are also fond of the Negro spirituals and particularly favor "Steal Away" and "Were You There?"

Singing in the choir, which means hymn singing only, brings no respite from other duties. In fact, it adds to them. Most of the boys see only a few weeks' service in the choir during their regular "boots" training period and are then sent on to other assignments.

There is a complete turnover in the choir every four weeks, which means that several hundred good hymn singers are sent out to active duty each month. While singing in the choir the boys give up practically all of their leisure time for rehearsals which come after hours and after their regular training duties are completed. They give up most of their liberty passes in order to be at the station to sing at Sunday morning church services, at graduation and other special events, and to appear on radio programs.

One of the highlights of the "Meet Your Navy" radio program is the weekly hymn sung by the choir and radiocast to parents, friends, and shipmates everywhere.

Chaplain Hjalmar F. Hanson, director of the choir, has found that the boys' interest in the hymns goes much deeper than just singing them. Letters from choir alumni, now numbering about 7,000 boys scattered throughout the fleet, tell of the comfort and strength that has come to them in time of peril through recalling some of the hymns memorized during their choir days.

One boy, chosen because he had an excellent tenor voice, recently wrote Chaplain Hanson that he had never attended church until he sang in the Great Lakes choir and said, "But singing those hymns did something to me. Since then I have lived an entirely different kind of life." Now, this boy, along with many others, helps make up a sizable choir for Sunday morning services aboard ships and helps teach others hymns for informal sings.

About 60 ex-choir men were on board the Lexington and Chaplain Hanson has been advised by letter how they started singing hymns as they were fighting fire and bombs and how they had many of the other sailors singing along with them until the aircraft carrier went down.

Puritans Lay America's Foundation

In this article, the author takes us from Boston across the continent with the Puritans, to lay the foundations of a new society—"a society," writes Mr. Markham, "of strong, enlightened, duty-doing men and women, who would stick together through storms and famines, jails and gallows, bribes and lures until despots and enslavers were overthrown." It is this foundation on which rests the faith and strength and inevitable victory of America in its struggle against the despots of today.

Along Freedom's Trails
Second of 10 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Boston, Mass.

Boston has a King's Chapel, though no king. This imposing building, which is still in regular use, was built shortly before the Revolutionary War, by local Monarchists, faithful to King George. Most of the Colonists would have liked to prevent its erection. Its presence is a constant reminder of the attitudes of a group of men and women who defied a king and for decades opposed the founding of his "established church." They believed they were above kings, above kings' bishops and above kings' ministers.

Because of that belief they left their lands and their pleasant homes and took the risks of coming to a distant unknown wilderness. The best boat they could find for their long journey proved leaking. Their captain knew too little of Atlantic sea ways. A cold winter on a grim and hungry shore awaited them. But they dared all and brought with them the mightiest and the purest element in American tradition, namely, Puritanism.

It may require more than Puritanism to make a pleasant society. Puritans are as salt, and it takes more than salt to make a meal. They are as sunshine, and it takes more than sunshine to make a waving field of corn. But without sunshine there is no vigor, neither pure, uplifting beauty.

Puritanism is dynamic and expansive. It ever moves, causing upheavals, bringing renewal and bearing freedom. It carries keys in its hands that have sometime locked prison doors, but have more often opened them; it also carries hammers that have battered down many dungeons. There has been Puritanism, without much freedom; but there can be no permanent freedom without much Puritanism. No group has done so much to establish and maintain a strong, free, enlightened, united America as the Puritans.

As one observes those early settlers of New England going about their work and play and worship, what kind of men and women does he find them to have been? They plowed and hoed, they chopped down trees and did their washing as other men and women, and one might have wondered if they had any special qualities that would enable them to bestow precious gifts upon the vast new continent stretching before them and upon all the generations that were to come? History has proved they had very special qualities, of which the foremost was their belief that they performed every task as part of a high eternal mission for God and man.

That faith made them free and strong. Their imperious sense of duty brought them liberation and power. Though "slaves" of God and "servants" of Right, they brought more freedom and destroyed more Bastilles than any group of men and women in modern times. They could defy the King because they were as kings themselves, above all earthly monarchs and subject to no one but the King of Kings. They rejected Bishops because each considered himself as a bishop in direct and hourly contact with his Supreme Chief. Both in prospering and suffering they believed they were doing God's will. They thought all past events were designed as a preparation for their work, and that all future millenniums waited on their deeds.

Such people are conquerors. Can they feel isolated when they're working out God's plan? Can one feel cold when enveloped by the rays of God's eternal sun? Can one be hungry when he is a child of the Universal Provider? Can any task be too humble when it's God's own job? The Puritans believed such things, heroically lived in that belief, uncomplainingly accepted every sacrifice in the strength of it.

Monks and Pietists have enjoyed similar strength of character, but as escapists. The Puritans were the opposite of escapists. They were state builders, among the wisest state builders that ever founded a colony. And though frugal they were not ascetics. They were not lured merely by "pie in the sky." Every day and hour they lived as in "the presence of God." Earth and sky were part of a single unit. Every task they did for God was "pie." And they did not work primarily for gain. Always before them was the vision of a better society. They were moved by a never-absent sense of group responsibility.

Discipline and Design

Yet in spite of this social mindedness, they were rugged individualists. They were against alibis for failures and scorned "passing the buck." They didn't blame society for their failures. Nor were they whiners. They had marvelous individual discipline. Yet withal they imposed rigid social control over rich and poor in relation to profits, prices, interest, extravagance and levity.

They had an unusually high regard for education, which embraced both science and morality. They sought both wisdom and convictions.

Also, they had high appreciation of the aesthetic. Their taste has rarely been surpassed in America's history, and continues to be an abounding source of inspiration. Their villages and cities were laid out in an exemplary manner. Their squares and commons were a delight. Their homes and public buildings were models of grace, symmetry and balance. The ships they built were marvels. Their churches arouse the warmest admiration even to this day. The garments of their women were as attractive as the women themselves were comely. Color brightened both buildings and clothes, while cuffs and ruffles were not absent.

But in all this and over it all prevailed a sovereign "Thou Shalt," a never-wavering sense of must. That was the price Puritans paid for freedom. They had fought against despotic kings, been persecuted by despotic bishops and exploited by despotic lords. They had been basely and repeatedly humiliated by a set of ruthless and arrogant courtiers. And they had seen popular resistance to tyranny dissipated by liquor and destroyed by vice. They had seen the cause they loved betrayed by drunkards, sold by grafters and deserted by slaves of appetites. They had seen multitudes sell their birthrights for messes of pottage stewed in vice.

They scorned this human degradation and solemnly resolved to found a society of strong enlightened, duty-doing men and women, who would stick together through storms and famines, jails and gallows, bribes and lures until despots and enslavers were overthrown.

Their "new order" was not full freedom, because they were men "in training" as a football team. But it proved to be the most important step toward the freedom of multitudes of men and women that had yet been taken.

Puritans and like minded settlers provided America witn the greater part of its boldest and best pioneers. This does not mean that they provided the trappers, hunters and fur buyers who broke the very first paths through the wildernesses. And it doesn't mean that the first frontier buildings were churches. Not infrequently they were taverns; whisky not infrequently preceded the Bible in America's Westward movement. Preachers sometimes held their first religious meetings in frontier saloons, which were also stores and inns. Also multitudes surged into new regions for gold, silver, oil and other treasures rather than to build a new society.

However, those spectacular pioneers are far more prominent in movies than they were in history. The settlers of America and the founders of America, those who were the chief factors in establishing its traditions and building up its heritage, were family people who travelled in covered wagons in which children and women outnumbered the men.

Decade after decade they moved into areas that were new, dangerous and very lonely. Vast dense forests shut them in, or endless prairies shut them away from the world leaving them as little boats on trackless seas. Wild animals howled through the nights. Dust blew upon the isolated settlers as charging cavalcades; snows submerged them in winter; water froze in their buckets at night and the bread in their pantries became hard as stones. Even pieces of communion bread rang on the communion plates as chunks of iron. Papers were unknown for whole seasons, letters were very rare, and one hard day of toil and privation followed another with no bright holidays to cast a glow before or leave a glow behind.

Society of Neighbors

People able to endure such hardships toiled over the mountain ridges, cut their way through woods, floated across rivers at the flood, dared the most formidable deserts in the continent and never stopped until they had reached the last frontier. And the main aim of most of them was not plundering or enslaving. They settled, they plowed and sowed, they built and they established order. They carried law with them, set land aside for schools, erected chapels and asked God's guidance. They laid the foundation and set the pattern for a society of neighbors who worked with hands and mind, who carried discipline in their convictions, duty in their faith and who required no monarch or dictator to tell them what not to do.

It is such men who in their dealings with one another can be free and these settlers were free. They were definitely among the freest men on earth, because they paid the price of liberty, namely self-discipline, human dignity and social responsibility. That is Puritanism.

Puritanism is no sect nor church. Most of the early Mohammedans were Puritans. Many Catholics have been outstanding Puritans. I have just read a notable new book on America written from a Roman Catholic viewpoint, but most of it could have been taken from New England Puritan sermons. Prussian Lutherans have been Puritans, so have Czech Hussites. Most eminently the old Hebrew prophets. To a certain extent, also, the Greek Stoics, though they seemed to have the burden of Puritanism without its joys. Every man of every race is a kind of Puritan who, devoting himself to a high cause, puts into practice the admonition, "If thine eye offend thee pluck it out" and who assumes responsibility as his "brother's keeper."

America's Builders

Such settlers placed their stamp on the whole Mid-West, their kind founded Utah and pressed to the end of the Oregon Trail. It is they who exalted honest toil, opened a school for every child and put shackles on the arrogant power of wealth.

Such people brought responsible self-government to the highest point it ever reached among masses of men and women. They are the minority which saves nations. They were chief among America's builders and helped make it chief among the builders of world freedom.

Now again their day has come—their sublimest day. The burden of the ages is again upon them. A mission has been given them by God and men. The centuries that have passed led up to this titanic struggle for liberty and the future centuries await its issue. State-building, duty-doing, self-disciplined Americans move out on all the seas toward all the fronts to decide it aright.

Ewing

Boston's King's Chapel—Where Mr. Markham Starts Today

This view of King's Chapel (left) in the Puritan City of today seems to catch the mood of Mr. Markham's article—the sunshine and shade, ruggedness and grace of the lives of the early Puritans have left their indelible mark.

Alaskan Winter Gives Army Use of Roads

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, Nov. 6 (AP)—This is the season in Alaska when the Army abandons the routes it used all summer and begins using roads which were impassable a couple of weeks ago.

The beginning of winter, peculiarly enough, does not automatically immobilize anything in this northern war theater. Not tanks, not airplanes, not foot soldiers. In fact, the foot soldiers are sighing with relief at the end of the mud which has oozed under their boots for the past seven months.

Alaska is one of the wettest spots in North America. Much of the great Territory is swamp—dotted with lakes, criss-crossed with watercourses which have a hard time deciding whether to be sloughs or rivers, steaming when the sun shines and continually soggy when it is not frozen.

The Alaska Highway, connecting link with the United States proper, will doubtless be much easier to keep open this winter than in the spring. So will a thousand military cowpaths all over the northern part of the territory. Those little dots which on many maps of Alaska are marked as "winter trails" come into their own now.

Seepage From Ground

All is not simple, of course. Frost oozes out of the ground all winter. Not only must railroad tracks be kept free of snow, but crews must battle against ice that rises literally out of the earth beneath the rails. Water systems freeze—the City of Fairbanks keeps its sewer system operating with an electric wire running through the pipes to warm them. But, fortunately, seepage from tundra to sunken tent also has already ceased in many a camp where an earthen wall is a necessity to keep a tent from blowing away.

So far as clothing and equipment is concerned, no army can ignore a blizzard with more assurance than this one.

Substantial Underwear

Consider Joe Doakes, private. His clothing issue begins with wool underwear, in several weights. If Joe is going to spend the winter in one of the really cold places, say where a thermometer is no good if it won't register 60 below, his underwear is a woolly suit of armor that will practically stand up in the corner by itself. Joe also has as many wool socks as he can handle, enough so that he can, if he likes, wear two or three pairs at a time.

His winter issue uniform itself is all wool—good wool, not the short-fiber stuff of which most armies make uniforms—and heavy. He has general issue shoes with an extra rubber sole underneath the leather. He also has high, oiled leather boots that are almost entirely waterproof, overshoes with a half dozen buckles, and heavy shoe-pacs, those rubber-footed, leather-topped combinations without which no Maine man or sourdough feels well dressed.

Joe also has, if he needs them, snowshoes or skis, complete with excellent bindings and good poles.

Joe's gloves are woolen with cuffs that reach half way to his elbows. He has a soft wool scarf that is 14 inches wide and will wind three times around a size 15 neck without stretching. His caps are several—the usual garrison and field caps, also a knitted affair which comes clear down around his neck with only a hole left for his face.

If that is not enough, he has a sweater which would have delighted Grandpa. Its turtle neck will come up far enough to cover everything except the top of Joe's head. And still another cap is a quilted affair with fur-lined ear muffs that come down around his chin and even a furred cross-bar to protect Joe's nose.

His overcoats and short coats are heavy, his field jacket has a wool lining, and his parka has a removable alpaca lining worth somewhat more than its weight in nickels.

Really Warm Boots

If Joe happens to be in the Air Corps and flying, he draws also sheep-lined flying boots [secret: even non-fliers find them the finest kind of cold-weather house boots] with leather and rubber exteriors, fleece-lined flying pants, a natty fleece-lined short flying jacket, or, if he knows the supply sergeant especially well, perhaps a long white parka jacket. Either way, he is not only protected against cold but is so well insulated that he could double for a football tackling dummy without even getting bruised. Fancy white fleece-lined flying mittens complete the outfit.

Dramatic Head-On Meeting Completes Al-Can Highway

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Canada, Nov. 6 (AP)—Though the new Alaskan highway linking the continental United States with Alaska has been in use for some time, as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced last week, the final link was not completed until the North and South crews met head-on in the spruce forests of the Yukon territory Nov. 3.

The meeting was dramatic. Corp. Refines Sims, Jr., a Negro from Philadelphia, was driving south with a bulldozer when he saw trees starting to topple over on him. Slamming his big vehicle into reverse, he backed out just as another bulldozer, driven by Private Alfred Jalufka, of Kennedy, Texas, broke through the underbrush. Private Jalufka had been forcing his bulldozer through the brush with such speed that his face was cut with scratches of overhanging branches and limbs.

"I never saw anything so exciting and so filled with history," cried Harold W. Richardson, Chicago, Western Editor of the Engineering News, when the big bulldozer broke through. Mr. Richardson and two Army officers, Lieut. Ralph W. Hunt and Lieut. G. H. Jones, were standing near by and witnessed the historic meeting.

Immediately after this Yukon version of driving the golden spike, Corporal Sims and Private Jalufka turned their bulldozers around and began widening the opening.

The meeting occurred just 20 miles east of the Alaska-Yukon international boundary at Beaver Creek. Formal dedication ceremonies will take place Nov. 20, with high ranking military and civil officials of the United States and Canada in attendance.

Convoy Ready

EDMONTON, Alta, Nov. 6 (CP)—Heavily loaded with equipment and supplies for RCAF bases along the Northwest staging route between Edmonton and Whitehorse, a large convoy of trucks arrived here recently from the South, en route to the Alaska highway.

The convoy, made up of between 60 to 70 trucks, most of which were four-ton vehicles, is scheduled to head North shortly. The convoy will be the first of its kind to move over the new Alaska highway.

The convoy was "piloted" by Royal Canadian Mounted Police cars on the trip to Edmonton and city police escorted it through the city to a spot where it was temporarily stationed.

Eagles Must Run Up Score on Temple to Move Up on National Football Ladder

Michigan May See Another Wood in Jackie Comeford

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in 1929 when Harvard went to Michigan to play it was Barry Wood, the Crimson brilliant forward passer, everyone talked about. Tomorrow out at Ann Arbor the Crimson forces again invade, but this time the talk concerns Bob Chappuis, sophomore Wolverine back from Toledo, Ohio.

Scout reports indicate that while Chappuis is only a sophomore he has completed 16 aerials for 186 yards and has augmented his passing efficiency with 183 yards gained in rushing. Already he has thrown and completed passes against some great teams such as Great Lakes, Michigan State, Iowa Pre-Flight, Northwestern, Minnesota, and Illinois. His big test will come against this Harvard team, however, for the Crimson coach, Dick Harlow, is a master at teaching his teams pass defense.

Harvard Second

In the American Football Statistical bureau figures released the other day Harvard was second in the nation defensively against passing. The Crimson has allowed its opponents a meager total of 34.3 yards per game, despite four defeats, one tie and one victory.

Opponents have completed successful passes that paved the way for touchdowns against Harvard this year of course, but of the 12 touchdowns tallied against the Crimson, only three have crossed the goal line on passes. So this Harvard game may prove a very good test for Mr. Chappuis.

Rival of Chappuis

Then there is the possibility that Mr. Chappuis may have some individual competition. The Crimson is bringing along a local born and bred high school youngster from Everett, Mass., Jackie Comeford. This youngster is only a freshman playing his first season of college football, but already he is gaining prestige through his running and passing.

Harvard is not slated to win this game with Michigan because the Wolverines are reputedly much the stronger of the two with greater stars, experience and reserves. That may not influence the work of young Comeford, however, and there is just a chance that—like 1929—even in defeat, he might leave Ann Arbor tomorrow catching echoes of praises sung in his behalf as did Barry Wood.

Wood and Tichnor

Unlike that 1929 Harvard team, Dick Harlow has no such outstanding individuals such as Wood and Ben Tichnor. The former was publicized to All-America and Ben Tichnor made All-America as the Crimson center. Wood's passes to Eddie Mays caused Fielding H. Yost, coach of Michigan's Point-A-Minute team of the early days, to rate him with the greatest passers he had ever seen including the work of Bennie Friedman, a great passer for Michigan just before Wood's time.

Tichnor practically earned All-America recognition in that Michigan game. He was a tower of strength defensively and plugged gap after gap in the Crimson forward wall, making tackles all over the field and proving equally adept knocking down the Michigan aerial attempts. Tomorrow Michigan will see another good Harvard center in Jack Fisher, but the youngster has not yet reached his growth in football by any means.

The Michigan forward wall is much more experienced than that of Harvard and has more depth. Harvard's backfield hardly compares with such backs as Chappuis, Tom Kuzma and Don Robinson, especially with Swede Anderson, key blocker, at home here in the infirmary.

Fritz Crisler, the Michigan coach, and Dick Harlow are old rivals. They tangled often when Crisler coached Princeton and Harlow more than once upset the Tigers. The last time the two met with Crisler coaching Michigan the issue was never in question. The Wolverine coach sat comfortably on the bench while his great back, Tom Harmon, kept the Crimson busy, playing 37 minutes and scoring three touchdowns and two after points to win the game, 20 to 0. Kuzma, Chappuis and Robinson are good, but they are not Harmons yet.

Crisler would like to have an easy time tomorrow because his game next week end is against Notre Dame and he would like to save energy.

Bowl Contest Will Return

By the Associated Press

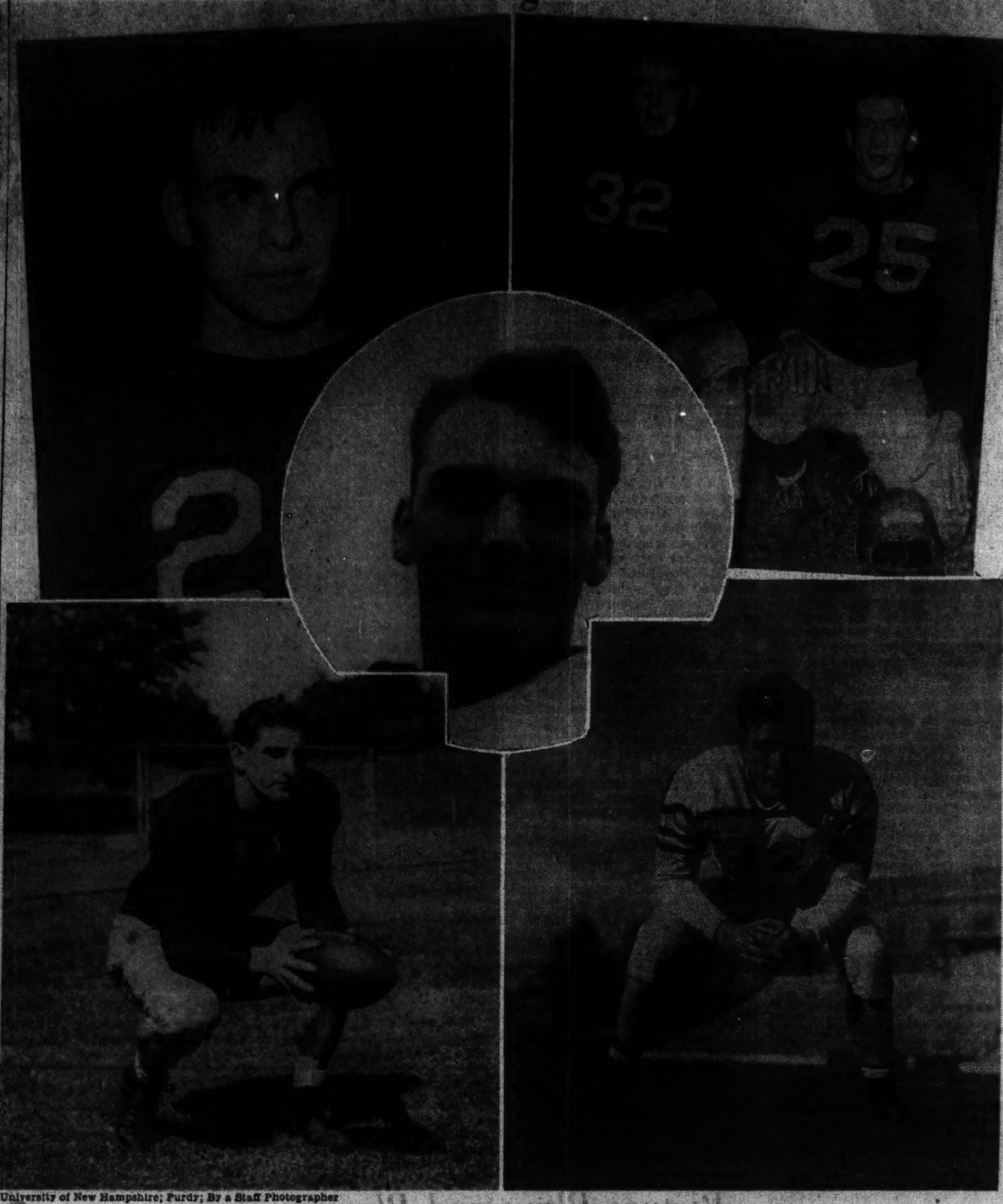
Pasadena, Calif.

The Rose Bowl football game, transferred to the East Coast last year when California went on an all-out war footing, will return to Pasadena next New Year's Day, an unimpeachable source said.

The Associated Press learned that the formal application has not yet been sent to the Western Defense Command, but that it would be approved when it is received.

The source of the information cannot be disclosed.

Back in Limelight Tomorrow



University of New Hampshire; Purdy; By a Staff Photographer

In Action on Local Gridirons

After a week of practicing without any spectators in the stands, these football players once again step into the glare of the spotlight on Boston fields tomorrow. Upper left: Alan Sampson, Tufts end who will start against New Hampshire at the Medford Oval. Upper right: Two Jumbo tackles who have done yeoman jobs all season long, Russ Rowell and Al Webber. Center: Bob O'Tenti of Northeastern, whose kicking is expected to be a feature of the Huskies' game with B. U. Lower left: Eddie Doherty of B. C., the player who makes the T formation click from his quarterback spot; and lower right, Don Grant, shifty right halfback of New Hampshire.

B. C. vs. Owls Tops in East Along With Army-Notre Dame

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shakespeare wrote in the Merchant of Venice that "The quality of mercy is not strain'd, it falleth as the gentle dew from heaven. . . ." Where Boston College is concerned in its date with Temple at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, however, it will fall like a ton of assorted anvils.

The Eagles and the Owls are playing in the top game for New England as far as national ranking is concerned, with the Eagles of course trying to fly higher than their present fifth-place position. Inasmuch as the four teams above them — Georgia, Wisconsin, Georgia Tech, and Notre Dame—will be favored tomorrow, it behooves the Eagles to run up a monumental score over Temple to attract national attention. Of course, should one of the top four lose, with B. C. winning, a move upwards by the local eleven would naturally be in order.

Size of Score

Last week the defeat of Georgetown helped, but there is no doubt that the size of the score—47-0—over a supposedly powerful team did more than anything else towards getting the experts to whistle in amazement. And despite the fact that Coach Denny Myers of B. C. will probably tell you he will be satisfied with merely winning the game, he won't really be happy unless the score is equally as eye-filling as the Georgetown tally.

This B.C.-Temple affair shares the eastern spotlight with the Army-Notre Dame classic at Yankee Stadium in New York. The Cadets having been beaten by Penn a week ago, it is hard to see anything but a victory for the South Benders, whose aims at that top rung of the national ladder are just as determined as those of the Eagles.

Harvard Away

Locally Harvard will be missing from the scene for the first time this season as it traipses on what appears to be a useless mission to Michigan. Northeastern and Boston University will exchange tackles and blocks for the first time in history at Nickerson Field, and the Terriers should win. At Medford Oval, Tufts figures to be run over by the undefeated Wildcats of New Hampshire.

Defending perfect slates along with Boston College and New Hampshire will be Amherst and Williams, with the former favored over Trinity and the latter over Wesleyan. Inasmuch as Amherst has already walloped Wesleyan and the Ephmen figure to do the same tomorrow, everything is leading up to one of the best Little Three finals in the history of the series. Amherst and Williams will be undefeated and untied, according to the latest script, and though the latter will probably be favored, anything can happen.

Indians at Princeton

In other big games for New England Dartmouth goes to Princeton, a bit warily following the Tigers' upset by Harvard last Saturday and a bit gingerly following their own shellacking by William and Mary. Holy Cross goes to Brown, and Yale's revivified eleven hopes to make it three in a row at Cornell's expense in the Bowl.

And speaking of Bowls, that is just what the Eagles are trying not to do, although there is no question that the contract for some Bowl will be in the mail for Boston just the minute the Eagles wind up undefeated. If you want to be unpopular with Myers and his helpers, however, just mention that B. C. has only four more games to go. The subject is taboo.

Sisti's Last Game

If any psychological move were needed to prep the Eagles for their game tomorrow, they could have it in the fact that big Angelo Sisti, alternate tackle with Joe Repko, is playing his last game. Next week he reports to the Army Air Forces and will shift his studying to M. I. T. Myers has indicated he may start Sisti in this his final game, with Bouley at the other tackle. Otherwise the line of mountains that move line men will be Furbush and Currivan at end, Fiorentino and Canale at guard, and Naumetz at center. The backfield will be Doherty, Mangene, Holovak, and Connolly.

In Maine the lid will be blown off in the meeting between Maine and Bowdoin for the State title. Both teams have beaten Colby and Bates and the winner tomorrow will be as satisfied as though it had won a bid to the Rose Bowl. In Vermont Norwich and Vermont will meet in a State series game, with Norwich seeking its second victory, having defeated Middlebury two Saturdays ago.

Other games for New England elevens tomorrow find Rhode Island State at Connecticut, Clarkson Tech at Massachusetts State. Coast Guard at Middlebury, and Rensselaer at Worcester Tech. Colby vs. Bates and A. I. C. vs. Springfield will be played Armistice Day.

Starting Times Of Local Games

Northeastern vs. Boston University at Nickerson Field, Weston. 2 p. m.

New Hampshire vs. Tufts at Medford Oval. 2 p. m.

Temple vs. Boston College at Fenway Park. 2 p. m.

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Rams Will Defend In Cross Country At Franklin Park

More than 160 collegiate harriers representing 14 New England universities will compete over the testing four-and-one-quarter miles Franklin Park course next Monday seeking top honors in the 30th annual N. E. I. C. A. A. cross country championships.

The total number of entrants, 169, is five more than competed a year ago, although the number of colleges entered is the same, 15. Middlebury, originally scheduled to compete, has withdrawn its team.

Last year's winner, Rhode Island State, will be heavily favored over B. U., Bowdoin, Colby, Holy Cross, M. I. T., Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Tufts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts State. Besides holding this title, the defending Rams are also the current I. C. 4-A. and Mid-Western cross country champions.

Canadian Draft Calls Ray Voll Home for Exam

On the eve of their opening game against Philadelphia Falcons in Philadelphia tomorrow night, the Boston Olympics were dealt a heavy blow when it became known that they will be without the services of Ray Voll, young Canadian amateur who was expected to be an outstanding wingman for the 'Pics this season.

Voll, who comes from Waterloo, Ont., and who learned his hockey on the rink in back of Bobby Baur's home in Kitchener, was called home last night for his Canadian Army examination. If he passes, he will be in uniform within two weeks.

At the same time it was learned that Clem Harnady, former Southern California and outstanding amateur goalie who was supposed to succeed Vic Polich in the Olympics' goall, may be unavailable This means that the veteran Tom Moon will continue with the pads.

The 'Pics are scheduled to play at Baltimore next Wednesday before returning home for their debut at the Garden Friday night against New York Rovers.

Cubs Draft Washburn

CHICAGO (AP)—Acting before the draft deadline, the Cubs acquired pitcher George Washburn from Newark, a Yankee farm. Washburn, a right-hander, won 9 and lost 7 last year.

Sports Around the Hub

How About Vern Stephens?

The Ted-Williams-for-most-valuable-player society is still being heard from daily and it is by now apparent that the moaning will be heard well into the winter. However, to those close to the big league front one of the most disappointing angles of the race for baseball's Oscar was the lack of support for the Browns' Vern Stephens. Vern finished a good fourth, yet coaxed only one first place vote out of the committee of 24.

Unquestionably the surprise club of the 1942 A. L. season was St. Louis. High in the manager-of-the-year race was Luke Sewell, the Brownie pilot. And probably the chief reason for both of these movements was Stephens, the stocky young shortstop whose strong point was driving in runs.

While on baseball we have heard scattered criticism for Joe Cronin and his signing up with the Red Cross. A few ask: If Joe wanted to do his bit in this war, why didn't he join a branch of the fighting forces? The best answer to this is that if the manager of the Red Sox had the mentality of a slacker, he would simply remain at home by the fireplace, cut off from the cares of this conflict by the four walls of his comfortable home. At 36 and father of two fine boys, he was not apt to be disturbed by the draft. But he chose to do his bit, which happens to be more than some of his critics can say.

How times have changed! Rangers beaten by Toronto, 7-2; Rangers beaten by Detroit, 12-5—a total of 19 goals against the once-powerful New Yorkers in two games. Sounds more like a two-game series between the Tigers and Yankees in baseball, instead of National Hockey League warfare. But such reverses can be expected regularly in both amateur and professional sports.

Having won the Schell Trophy, No. 1 goal of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's fall dingy season, the Harvard Yacht Club on Sunday sends its crack freshmen crews in an invitation regatta sponsored by the Nautical Association of M. I. T. on the Charles River Basin. The races are a sort of unofficial fall championship for first-year college dinghy skippers.

Cy Perkins, former big leaguer with the Athletics, Yankees and Tigers and more recently proprietor of a bowling alley in Gloucester, today enlisted in the Navy as a third class yoeman. He served in the American League for 24 years, retiring in 1939.

Briefs . . . The State of Maine gridiron title is at stake in Saturday's Bowdoin-Maine contest . . . Though the Bruins were supposed to have the best defense in the N. H. L.? . . . Boston University's Walt Holmer will start freshman Larry Kirkman at right halfback tomorrow against Northeastern in place of Sylvio Cella . . . Chick Rutter gets his first starting assignment of the season at Tufts tomorrow as the Jumbos entertain undefeated New Hampshire. He will be at fullback in place of the injured George Foster.

Already All-America talk surrounds Boston College's Mike Holovak. And how about Brown's Bob Margarita? — although he probably will not make the grade. . . Gardner High's cross-country team defends its State interscholastic crown at B. U.'s Nickerson Field tomorrow morning. Other schools entered include: Arlington, Beverly, Brookline, Concord, Melrose, Milton, Quincy, Reading, Rockland and Saugus. . . Some Harvard alumni are grinning over the fact that Michigan regards tomorrow's clash at Ann Arbor with the Crimson as a dress rehearsal for Notre Dame next week. Fritz Crisler will even hold back a couple of his backfield aces. Can it be that this apparent overconfidence will turn out to be the "break" the Harvards need?

Vanderbilt Head Doubts Football Able to Continue

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University says he doubts if the school can continue intercollegiate football under wartime circumstances.

His statement came in response to suggestions of the American Association of Colleges that intramural athletics replace big-time football for the duration.

The twelve-member Southeastern Conference may decide the future of the sport in this section at its winter meeting in Knoxville Dec. 11-12.

Costa Kicking Ace

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Leo Costa, Georgia's place-kicking expert, has missed only five out of 30 chances for points-after-touchdowns this season.

New Record Set By Liscombe In Detroit Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Detroit	2	0	0	4	15	5
Toronto	1	0	0	2	7	2
Montreal	1	0	0	2	3	2
Chicago	1	0	0	2	5	1
New York	0	2	0	0	7	19
Boston	0	3	0	0	3	11

Results Nov. 5

Detroit 12, New York 5.
Chicago 5, Boston 1

By the Associated Press

The 1942-1943 National Hockey League season is only five days old but already there is a new scoring record on the books.

Carl Liscombe of the Detroit Red Wings melted the ice in the Motor City last night with a seven-point exhibition at the expense of the New York Rangers that wiped out the 13-year-old standard of six set by Pit Lepine of Montreal Canadiens on Dec. 18, 1939.

Applied Heat

Liscombe drilled in three goals and assisted four times as the Wings applied the heat to rookie net minder Mike Buzinski for a 12-to-5 triumph. The victory lifted the Detroiters into first place.

While the Wings were peppering Sugar Jim Henry's replacement in the New York cage, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated Boston, 5 to 1.

Buzinski, who did make 39 stops, was passed five times in the first period and from then on it was hardly a contest. The youngster gave up seven goals in his first big league debut against the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Traded Goals

The teams traded goals at the outset but after Alex Motter sliced in a 55-footer, the Wings were out in front to stay.

The Black Hawks also started fast, punching in a trio of markers in the first against Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins to start the Bostonians off toward their third straight defeat.

Boston's only score was credited to Buzz Boll, recently acquired from the defunct Brooklyn Americans, at 19:29 of the first.

Canadiens Buy Bonds

MONTREAL (AP)—Ten members of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League have purchased $8,000 worth of Canadian War Bonds. Subscriptions by other players on the club are expected to swell the total to $12,000.

Pesky Was Rookie of Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The "rookie of the year" debate in the major leagues was practically decided in favor of shortstop Johnny Pesky of the Boston Red Sox by the voting for the most valuable players, even though it wasn't the issue at stake.

The 23-year-old freshman star, whose spectacular play enabled Joe Cronin to retire to bench managing, ranked third in the rating of the American League's most valuable men and since the best showing of a newcomer in the National League balloting was 12th by outfielder Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals, the high credit given Pesky seemed to stand for both circuits.

Had 205 Hits

Pesky's debut in the big time was as bright as any rookie ever could hope for. He led the league in total hits with 205 and finished second in batting average with .331. The only regular playing a full schedule who finished above him was his slugging teammate, Ted Williams.

Cronin himself, many Boston baseball writers and presumably some of the Red Sox players, thought Pesky was more valuable to the team than Williams. He hustled all the time, made the Red Sox infield tighter than it had been for years with Cronin at shortstop and was a big reason why the Boston pitchers this season looked so much better than in the past.

With Pesky at short Boston completed 158 double plays, finishing third in the league, in contrast to 1941 when the Sox made only 139 double plays and ranked next to last.

Stephens Good

The chief challenge to Pesky's right to be classed the outstanding rookie came from Vern Stephens, the long-hitting shortstop of the St. Louis Browns, whose surprising performance was one of the principal factors in Luke Sewell's club placing third in the American League.

In the most valuable player voting, Pesky received two bids for first place and a total of 143 points while Stephens rated one first place vote and a total of 140 points. That shows how scant an edge Pesky was given in the estimation of writers generally.

Stephens made only 169 hits and finished with a batting average of .294, but he collected 14 home runs and batted in 92 tallies compared with two round-trippers and 51 runs driven in by Pesky.

Musial, in leading the National League freshmen, batted .315, but seldom had to hit against left-handed pitching. The feat of his rookie teammate, Johnny Beazley, in winning 21 games during the regular season and twice beating the Yankees in the World Series was at least equally praiseworthy.

Georgia Not Best Football Team In Land Says Kirwan

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—As far as Coach Ab Kirwan of Kentucky is concerned, Georgia isn't the best football team in the nation.

He rates Georgia Tech and Alabama equally as good.

Kentucky lost to Georgia 7 to 6 earlier in the season and to Alabama 14 to 0.

"Georgia is a great team, but Frankie Sinkwich makes the Bulldogs great," Kirwan said here.

Hockey Scores

Results Nov. 5
By the Associated Press

National League
Detroit 12, New York 5.
Chicago 5, Boston 1.

American League
Buffalo 1, Cleveland 0.
Providence 4, Indianapolis 3.

Eastern Amateur League
No games scheduled.

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These are but a small sample of the many items being advertised in the classified columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

If you have something to sell why not advertise it in the Monitor?

'Wings and the Woman' on the Screen—Art News—Theater Plans

Story of the Mollisons Stars Anna Neagle as English Flier

What Amy Johnson's pioneering has meant to women in aviation and what British women in aviation mean to their country's war effort today are focused in effective cinema terms in Herbert Wilcox's new production, "Wings and the Woman," which arrived on the RKO Boston screen today. The scenes of marching women—pilots, mechanics, and other auxiliary workers—provide a moving and impressive conclusion to this film biography of the girl from Hull who became one of the foremost adventurers of modern aviation.

Though not flawless, the film possesses dignity and validity. The story by Lord Castlerose, upon which Miles Malleson's screen play was constructed, cannot conceal the fact that from a dramatist's standpoint the events of Miss Johnson's career left something to be desired. Even the establishment of successive world records—dramatic as they were at the time—dwindle in effect when compressed into a 90-minute film. The most thrilling moments must be supplied by the spectator's own intuition and imagination.

Not that the film isn't a trustworthy guide. It is. It tells us how little Amy Johnson led a revolution against the hat tradition in her girls' school, how she grew up and became the first woman in the world to receive a ground engineer's license and a rigger's license, and then became England's first woman pilot. The re-enacted scenes are interspersed with frequent newsreel shots of her triumphs: her historic flight to Australia, traveling at 85 miles an hour in a second-hand Moth, her return to England, and the reception at Buckingham Palace.

The heroine's romance marriage, and separation from Jim Mollison have been treated with uncommon candor. Since Mr. Mollison is now serving with the British Air Transport Auxiliary, he was among those whose approval had to be sought by Mr. Wilcox in the production of the film. Mr. Mollison is represented as a playboy, an exhibitionist, and a heavy drinker, but a man nonetheless of charm and wit. Miss Johnson met him in Australia. Inspired by her flight, he succeeded on his second try in flying from Australia to England, arriving in time to discover that she had left on a record-breaking trip to Capetown.

Their romance is handled tenderly, maturely, and with taste both in Mr. Wilcox's direction and in the acting of Anna Neagle as Amy, and Robert Newton as Jim. Both players—particularly Mr. Newton—are impressive. The film recalls Jim's solo East-West flight to the United States and their East-West flight together which ended with a crack-up in Connecticut.

Jim and Amy meet again, not as celebrities, but as Air Transport Auxiliary pilots shortly before Amy crashes on a ferrying mission. The mysterious circumstances of that crash are not introduced into the film.

Edward Chapman's and Joan Kemp-Welch's admirable performances as Mr. and Mrs. Johnson add tremendously to the film. Mr. Chapman particularly is notable for his deep tenderness and for the strength with which he encourages Amy's revolutionary career. Charles Carson gives an excellent performance as Lord Wakefield, the parton of flying who also assisted Amy in her early efforts. The film lags on occasion because of the repetitive nature of some of the material. But its sincerity and its significance in terms of today's news make the film worth seeing.

© Vitagraph, by "Morgan"

Dinah Shore

Specialty player in Warners' impending film, "Thank Your Lucky Stars."

Lucas-Pritchard

Edgar Mason and Cora Sue Collins

In "Junior Miss," continuing its run at the Wilbur Theater

'Thank Your Lucky Stars' on Colossal Scale

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Letter

When Mark Hellinger and Warner Brothers finally got together, a couple of years ago, it was a meeting of advocates of the colossal. Neither believes in doing the ordinary sort of job if the biggest job is possible. Their latest joint effort will be "Thank Your Lucky Stars," with every important star and featured player on the Warner lot, and some from other lots, in the production.

Older moviegoers may remember that the Warner did this sort of thing once before in a picture called "Show of Shows," sometime around the beginning of the sound era. Mr. Hellinger's voluminous writings need no introduction.

With two units shooting, four rehearsing, and two preparing to start rehearsal as this is written, the Hellinger show is one of the biggest musicals ever to swing into production on Hollywood sound stages.

Some 600 persons, including players, production aides, musicians, and technicians, will be busy when the job is fully under way. Hellinger, who is producing, and David Butler, who is directing, will have parts in the picture as well.

The cast is the most interesting thing about this show. Doing special numbers will be Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn, Eddie Cantor, John Garfield, Dina Shore, Humphrey Bogart, Joan Leslie, Edward Everett Horton, S. Z. Sakall, Hattie McDaniels, and a dozen others. In the romantic leads will be Alexis Smith, Dennis Morgan, and Miss Leslie.

Eighty Negro dancers will work behind Miss McDaniels in her number, and other dancers and singers numbering many score will back the other leads. Leroy Prinz and his assistants, Edward Prinz, Buddy Eason, and Byron Poindexter, are in charge of the dance numbers.

"The day of big chorus numbers with merely chorus boys and girls," Hellinger says, "is long over. They couldn't get 20 people into the theater today with the most lavish Ziegfeld line. The people know and like their stars, and like to see them, no matter how briefly."

The picture is Dina Shore's first. The radio singer, who made her reputation with the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, has been approached by the movie producers before now, but has waited fo ra picture that would be nine-tenths singing and only one part acting. This seems to be it.

The script and cast are not entirely set yet; but the studio is willing to reveal that the idea behind the picture is concerned with a giant U. S. O. benefit show.

© Columbia

Jean Arthur

In "The Talk of the Town," at the Exeter from Sunday through Wednesday.

Martha Scott Returning To Stage Soon

New York

"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, is scheduled by Donald Blackwell and Raymond Curtis, its producers, to arrive at the Windsor Theater, New York, on Dec. 10. Martha Scott and Joanna Roos are in the principal roles.

Max Malin and David Millman, are joining forces in a new try-out repertory theater at the Malin Studios in West Forty-fourth Street. Their first three plays will be Mr. Millman's "The Merry Ghost from Stratford," a comedy about Shakespeare, "The Last Generation," and "Welcome Home, Ulysses." The idea is to test the productions before small audiences to determine whether they should be produced on a more lavish scale. The experiment is to reach public trial early in 1943.

Raymond Sovey is doing the scenery for John Golden's revival of "Counsellor-at-law," which stars Paul Muni. Mr. Sovey designed the original production in which Mr. Muni appeared. Boris Aronson is designing the sets for "R. U. R."

There will be Armistice Day matinees of "Angel Street," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Blithe Spirit," "By Jupiter," "Claudia," "Life With Father," "Little Darling," "My Sister Eileen," "Rosalinda," "Show Time," "Stars on Ice," "Strip for Action," "The Damask Cheek," "The Eve of St. Mark," and "Uncle Harry."

Katharine Cornell will open her production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" at the National Theater, Washington, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. After a week's visit in the capital and a week each in Baltimore and Philadelphia, she will bring the play to Broadway for an opening on Monday, Dec. 21, at a theater to be announced. Rehearsals started Monday under the direction of Guthrie McClintic.

Tributary Theater

Ibsen's "Lady From the Sea," will be presented by the Tributary Theater at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday evening, Nov. 20, for a single performance. A repeat performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" is scheduled for the following evening. On Dec. 15 the Tributary players will give George M. Cohan's "The Tavern."

News of the Screen

Bill Terry, young actor out of Oregon who made his film debut in RKO Pathe's "Private Smith of the U. S. A.," first of the new "This Is America" series, has left New York for Hollywood. An RKO Radio contract has been given to him for his performance as the typical American soldier.

Paramount has purchased "Rainbow Island," screen story idea by Seena Owen, silent screen star, and will produce it in Technicolor with Dorothy Lamour starred. The background is an island in the Southern Pacific during World War II. "Rainbow Island" will precede "Tahiti" on Miss Lamour's schedule."

Leo McCarey's "Once Upon a Honeymoon," RKO Radio comedy set in Europe and co-starring Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, will have its world premiere at New York's Radio City Music Hall. McCarey is returning to screen activities in a three-fold capacity: as producer, director, and as co-author with Sheridan Gibney. In supporting roles are Walter Slezak, Albert Dekker, Albert Basserman, Ferike Boros, Harry Shannon, and John Banner.

Nancy Coleman will portray the youngest of the three Bronte sisters in the Warners' film "Devotion," which Curtis Barnhardt will direct. Ida Lupino and Olivia de Haviland are set for the other leading roles in the film.

Loretta Young will star in "Her Heart in Her Throat," a novel by Ethel Lina White. This will be the second picture under her recently signed agreement with Paramount. Miss Young will portray a young Englishwoman who opens a house which has been shuttered for 11 years. Miss White wrote "The Lady Vanishes," "The Wheel Spins," and other stories. Ken Englund, signed by Paramount to write two pictures annually for three years, will adapt "Her Heart in Her Throat."

Art of Teachers and Pupils

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Nov. 14 a group exhibition is to be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. There are pictures by Alexandre Iacovleff, former instructor in painting at the Boston Museum School, Karl Zerbe, present instructor, and three of their pupils, Edna Hibel, William Draper, and Matthew William Boyhan.

This exhibition bears the imprint of a new era in the history of the Museum School. There seems to be a mutual understanding between teachers and pupils. The latter emerge from the undergraduate status feeling an obligation to work on their own, solving problems diligently as they come, and realizing ideas through practice, study, and careful thinking. As we see the younger generation of artists at Vose's, they are no longer guided by their pedagogues, yet more than a vestige of the influence of the latter is to be discerned.

Iacovleff was an artist whose career was filled with geographic adventure and technical excursions. He had commenced with a solid academic foundation in straightforward naturalism; what we see at Vose's is his ultimate performance with a brush that was responsive, restless, and exuberant. The pictures emerged lightly and rhythmically from his brush as smoke rises from a chimney.

Iacovleff's later compositions became dream-like and unearthly. They were painted in pale dissolving tonalities and resolved into flourishes and arabesques. There is a pronounced atmosphere of pageantry and rapturous eloquence; and with dramatic privilege he exaggerated and accentuated motives. The course of his artistic evolution was a gradually increasing departure from descriptive and literal fact, a release into the realm of fancy. Many a painter of his generation followed the same course.

Karl Zerbe is a younger painter, whose pictures are translations of sights commonly seen into uncommon color harmonies, subtle and tenuous textures. The artist's privilege, and perhaps his obligation is to exalt, enlarge, enrich his motive by a peculiar transforming power that is a native gift, and by commanding his materials so that they convey to the interested spectator his personal vision. Mr. Zerbe has a curisoity about materials and he bends them to his own purpose without conforming to conventions. He is often daring, sometimes very forceful, never commonplace. His streets and vistas are like memories evoked in moments of sometimes poetic, sometimes rhapsodic, sometimes rueful recollection. The picture of a harlequin is memorable for its exquisite pallid tonalities of rose and buff.

Edna Hibel has proved herself a worthy and responsive pupil. Her pictures, painted with freshness and youthfulness, do not possess the recondite traits of her teachers. Matthew William Boyhan shows a serious and carefully considered procedure. His large composition of a rustic subject has the broader idiom and monumental handling of mural painting. William Draper's scene of the Public Garden, Boston, is a well-knit composition full of solid color and entertaining incident.

Pierre Blanchar

In "Crime and Punishment," French film revived at the Fine Arts.

Picture Plays and Players

Fifteen new feature films are ready for release, six are now before cameras, and another five are being made ready to start within the next three weeks at Twentieth Century-Fox.

The completed films include "The Black Swan" with Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara; "China Girl" with Gene Tierney and George Montgomery; "The Ox-Bow Incident" with Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews, and Anthony Quinn; "Life Begins at Eight-Thirty" with Monty Woolley and Ida Lupino; "The Meanest Man in the World" with Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, and Rochester; "My Friend Flicka" with Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, and Rita Johnson, and "Quiet Please-Murder" with George Sanders and Gail Patrick.

Films now in production are: "Crash Dive" with Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter, and Dana Andrews; "The Immortal Sergeant" with Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, and Thomas Mitchell; "Coney Island" with Betty Grable, George Montgomery and Cesar Romero; "Secret Mission" with John Sutton and Annabella; "Margin For Error" with Joan Bennett, Otto Preminger and Milton Berle, and "Chetnik:" with Philip Dorn, John Shepperd, and Anna Sten. Films which will roll within the next three weeks are: "Hello, Frisco, Hello" with Alice Faye, John Payne, and Jack Oakie; "Tampico" with Jean Gabin; "School for Saboteurs" as yet uncast; "One Man Army" uncast, and "The Moon Is Down" with Henry Travers, Dorris Bowdon, and Dudley Digges.

Victor Mature, Henry Fonda, Tyrone Power, John Payne, Cesar Romero, George Montgomery and John Howard have joined the armed forces or will in the near future. In an effort to rebuild its acting staff, Twentieth Century-Fox will concentrate during the next three months on build-up campaigns on John Sutton, Dana Andrews, James Ellison, Kent Taylor, Anthony Quinn, John Shepperd, and Cornel Wilde and will redouble exploitation efforts on Jean Gabin, Don Ameche, Randolph Scott, George Sanders, Preston Foster, and Lloyd Nolan. The studio is also looking for starring material in Richard Derr, William Eythe, John Archer, and William Post.

The studio hopes also to build its character players into stars and has considered this in purchasing story properties in which Thomas Mitchell, Monty Woolley, Laird Cregar, Victor McLaglen, and George Sanders can be starred.

Sol Lesser has engaged Xavier Cougat and his orchestra for "Stage Door Canteen," making the third "big name" band to be signed for his forthcoming United Artists film. Previously announced to appear in the film are Benny Goodman's and Kay Kyser's orchestras. A fourth group will be engaged shortly.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff. Presented by Alfred Bloomingdale. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last Boston performance Saturday night.)

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:38. "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3, 6, 9:10. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:36 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brothers Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 8:33 a. m., 12:05, 3:45, 7:25, 10:30. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:03 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 6:35, 9:30.

Kenmore—"This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. 2:30, 5:35, 9:20. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Heinie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls," Rose Hobart, Sidney Blackmer. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:35. "Knute Rockne," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:45, 9:50.

Old South Newsreel — "Inside Fighting China," "Man Power," "Kaltenborn," "Tex' McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount — "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:35, 8:05, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:25, a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The U. S. Marine Corps," "Information Please," "New Soldiers Are Tough," "Pete Smith," "How to Cook Economically," "Travel, Ceylon, India," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand Theater, Huntington Avenue—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 2:50, 6:50, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Teleptic—"Private John Smith, U. S. A.," "Letter from Bataan," "Information Please," "The Magic Alphabet," "Polo Pony," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"South Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 11:00 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall. 3:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 3:50, 6:35.

Tremont—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:25. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Uptown—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Wake Island," Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.
Allston—"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Sunset Serenade," R. Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Regent—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Sons of the Sea," 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 6, 9.
Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back," Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.
University: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Priorities on Parade," Anne Miller. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, 2, 7.
Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:08, 9:08. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:38, 7:38.
Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:11, 8:11. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 7:47.
Upham's Corner: "Dawn Express," Michael Whalen, Anne Nagle. 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8:05. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Give Out Sisters," The Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

everett—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2, 7, 9:35.

Park: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Dianna Barrymore. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Ida Lupino. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Lering Hall: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — "Fairmount: "Give Out Sisters," The Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle. 3:10, 9:10. "Westward Ho," Steele, Tyler, Davis. 3:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," H. Carey. 1:45 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 2:30; 8.15. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5:08; 8:16. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:20, 6:28, 9:35.
Mystic: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 8:46. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 3:30, 7, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. 3:12, 8:06. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran, Eddie Albert. 2:15, 8.
Orpheum: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 8:35. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:16, 7, 10:25.
Strand: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. 3:40, 7, 9:50. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2:05, 6:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellway: "This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 12:30, 3, 5:40, 8:35. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Betty Rhodes. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowell. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. Stage Show, 2, 8.
Strand: "Talk of the Town," C. Grant, Jean Arthur. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 5.
Broadway: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 5.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 6.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sons of the Sea," Michael Redgrave. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes. 2:15, 7:45. daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 1:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:30, 8:01. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, 2:15, 6:45, 10.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — PREVIEW TONIGHT LATEST NEWS — KALTENBORN
TREMONT — SUN VALLEY SERENADE
NORMANDIE — Prison Girls Pat O'Brien — KNUTE ROCKNE
BIJOU — King of Stallions Lure of Islands — MARGIE HART
SQUARE MYS 1000 — BULLET SCARS
UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — DAWN EXPRESS

OLD SOUTH THEATRE NEWSREEL
Smuggled Film Out of Japan!
MASK OF NIPPON
Proving the Japs Two-Faced
ALSO 40 OTHER SUBJECTS
TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.

KEITH MEMORIAL
THE NAVY COMES THROUGH
PAT O'BRIEN · GEO. MURPHY
JANE WYATT · JACKIE COOPER and CARL ESMOND
Plus 2nd feature
MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
NOW — Gene MONTGOMERY · Ann RUTHERFORD · GLENN MILLER AND HIS BAND
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
Plus "Wildcat"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Sonja HEIE · John PAYNE
"ICELAND"
Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"

STARTS TODAY
DOSTOYEVSKI FILM FESTIVAL
"BROTHERS KARAMAZOV"
"Crime & Punishment"
FINE ARTS · 35c · 12:30 to 1 p. m.

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL · LAST THREE TIMES
EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOMORROW 2:30
PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE
S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE"
Extravaganza
9 DAYS COM. — THURS., NOV. 12 — SEATS NOW
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
The Great Big Doorstep
A New Comedy
by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT
(From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL)
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. SAT. AND WED. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

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2 WEEKS ONLY — BEG. MONDAY, NOV. 16
Seats Now Selling
Box Office Open 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW
Uncle Sam Presents THIS IS THE ARMY
Cast of 300 Soldiers
ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF
No Mail or Telephone Orders
Evgs.: Opening Night, $11.00, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, & $1.10. Other Evgs.: $3.85, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.: $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

WILBUR · Evgs. 8:30-Mat. Tom'w
"Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed"—POST.
JUNIOR MISS
EVGS: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax incl.)

PLYMOUTH · EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
"SMASH HIT"—GLOBE
SHEPARD TRAUBE presents Angel Street
By PATRICK HAMILTON
with ERNEST COSSART · LYNN PHILLIPS · BYRON McGRATH
Evgs. (Except Sat.): 55c to $2.20; Sat. Evgs.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: 55c to $1.65

SHUBERT — LAST 3 TIMES!
TONIGHT 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
"Fun reigns in comedy at Shubert . . . outrageously funny"—Norton, Post.
Alfred Bloomingdale (By Arr. Lee Shubert) presents
NEW RIP-ROARING PARCICAL-COMEDY
SWEET CHARITY
by IRVING BRECHER & MANUEL SEFF
Evgs. 55c, 83c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to 2.20 (Tax incl.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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WILLIAM POWELL · HEDY LAMARR · JOE BROWN · ANN MILLER · CONSTANCE DOWLING
CROSSROADS
Sun., Fred Astaire—Bing Crosby "HOLIDAY INN" "DR. BROADWAY"

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN Conducting
KERSTIN THORBORG Soloist

SYMPHONY HALL
Avoid Disappointment!
ORIGINAL DON COSSACK CHORUS
Russian Male — Jaroff, Cond. — SUN. AT 2:30
KREISLER — SUN. AFT., NOV. 29
TRAPP FAMILY
JORDAN HALL, $1.10 to $2.75
Sun. Aft., Nov. 15—Tue. Eve., Nov. 17
Presented by Aaron Richmond
TICKETS TODAY · TOM'W!

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER
Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4200
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
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50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex. Sun. Eve. & Sat. Eve., 55c to $2.20 Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CI. 6-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	598,360
1942 volume to date	95,055,726
1941 volume to date	120,851,698

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The rout of the Axis in Egypt revived so-called peace-buying in the stock market today and selected issues rose fractions to 2 points or so, many to new highs for the year or longer. There were a few wider gains.

Uneven trends ruled the list at the start but demand soon made its appearance for numerous stocks that might profit by a quicker finish of the war than had been generally expected. Even some shares of the armament type did moderately well and plus marks predominated near the close. Rails were among the laggards and a number of leaders failed to make headway. Volume picked up with prices and transfers for the full stretch were in the neighborhood of 700,000 shares.

Steels came back after mid-day and in the final hour were at the peak levels of the day. Some rail equipments responded to prospects of growing carrier needs. Belated purchasing on the election results also was reported in commission houses.

Top quotations for 1942 were registered for General Motors, International Telephone (the liveliest performer), Sears Roebuck, American Locomotive preferred (up around 8 points at the best) and Johns-Manville.

In the front ranks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Chrysler, Goodrich, American Airlines, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Homestake Mining, U. S. Gypsum and Texas Co.

In arrears most of the time were Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Air Reduction, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber preferred and Canadian Pacific.

In the curb forward inclinations were exhibited by Great Atlantic & Pacific, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B," Pennroad, Wright Hargreaves and Phoenix Securities. Faltering at intervals were Brazilian Traction, Creole Petroleum and International Petroleum.

Bond Market Narrow

The bond market held in a narrow range today, with a selected group of rails slightly ahead near the final hour along with an assortment of specialties and utilities.

Heavy demand developed for International Telephone 4½s and 5s, resulting in gains of around a point for each.

Buyers nibbled at the same group of low and medium-priced issues which had been making steady gains but bids were cautiously gauged a shade above previous levels.

The majority of the list was unable to break out of the narrow range in which it had been moving this week.

Boston & Maine 4½s were ahead most of the session, leading upward a list which included Chicago & Eastern Illinois incomes, Central of New Jersey 5s of '87, Rock Island 4½s of '52, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Wabash 4s of '71, Milwaukee 5s of '75 and Denver & Rio Grande 4s of '36.

Rio Grande Western collateral 4s of '49 and New Haven 4s of '55 had rougher going.

Among the few industrials and utilities for which higher bids were posted were American Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas May 5s of '52, Crucible Steel 3¼s and Jones & Laughlin 3¼s.

U. S. Governments held about steady in a quiet market and foreign loans were almost as neglected.

Wheat, Corn Prices Up Cent Per Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices rose a cent a bushel today to the best quotations in a month as the grain market reflected improved flour demand, large shipping business in cash corn and purchase by Ireland of 400,000 bushels of No. 2 yellow United States corn.

Mills were more active on the buying side in the wheat pit than for some time, according to floor brokers. This reflected flour business in most cases, they said. Flour market activity was believed to be the best since establishment of ceilings more than a month ago.

Farmers Asked to Cut Vegetable Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of shortages of labor, transportation, fertilizers and containers, the Agriculture Department is asking farmers to reduce production of a number of vegetables.

Vegetables in this category include cucumbers, cauliflower, egg plant, bleached celery, head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, artichokes, cantaloupes and watermelons.

On the other hand, the department is asking for increased averages of several vegetables, including carrots, lima beans, snap beans, and onions. Goals for green peas, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, beets and spinach have been set at the 1942 level.

Marshall Field to Retire Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Marshall Field & Company, merchandise firm, have authorized the retirement of $750,000 of the company's first mortgage 3.6 per cent 20-year sinking fund bonds before the end of the year, Frederick D. Corley, president, announced. The action will reduce outstanding debt at the end of the year to $24,000,000. The entire first mortgage bond issue is owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

More Concerns Make Report On Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Net earnings of International Business Machines Corporation and subsidy companies for the nine months ended September 30, 1942, were $18,652,433 before providing for U. S. Federal and Canadian income and excess profits taxes, the company reported. They compare with net earnings for the corresponding 1941 period of $13,217,217, an increase in net earnings before taxes of $5,435,216.

After providing for estimated U. S. Federal and Canadian income and excess profits taxes (including $7,299,000 estimated U. S. Federal excess profits tax after deducting post-war credit of $811,000 being 10 per cent of the excess profits tax) the net income for the nine months of 1942 was $7,096,433, equivalent to $7.17 a share on the 990,116 shares outstanding September 30, 1942. This compares with net income of $7,116,217 for the nine months ended September 30, 1941, a decrease of $19,784.

The North American Company and subsidiaries reported net income of $19,308,882, or $1.81 a common share, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, compared with $19,131,066, or $1.79 a common share, in the preceding year. Provision for income and excess profits taxes in the current 12 months was $18,876,240 against $10,765,894 in the like period last year. The third quarter output of North America's four groups of properties was 2,677,654,000 kilowatthours of electricity—largest for any quarter on record—and was 12.8 per cent more than the like 1941 period. For the three months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of North American and subsidiaries was $4,394,934, or 40 cents a common share, compared with $4,930,124, or 46 cents a common share, in the similar 1941 quarter.

The Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 reported net profit of $733,872 after provision for taxes but before deduction of $109,000 for future contingencies, or $3.87 a common share. This compared with $686,318, or $3.62 a share, in the previous 12 months.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., variety store operators, announced today declaration of an extra common dividend of 28 cents per share in addition to the usual 25-cent quarterly disbursement, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. The company reported net October sales totaled $3,205,301, a 38 per cent increase over like 1941, while for the 11 month period net sales increased 28 per cent to $34,623,139—both record highs.

The American Water Works & Electric Co. and subsidiaries reported today net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 was $2,940,892, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 74 cents a common share. For the preceding 12 months the company reported a net income of $3,829,741 or $1.16 a common share. The utility system's provision for federal income and excess profits taxes in the more recent 12 months was $10,422,061 against $6,271,056 in the previous period. For the first nine months of 1942 net income was $1,769,495, or 37 cents a common share, after $8,560,185 in federal taxes, compared with $2,644,948 or 74 cents on common stock after $4,935,472 in federal taxes in the corresponding period of 1941.

The Crosley Corp. reporting an increase of $1,184,921 in tax allotments for the period, announced net profit of $764,694 after all charges, for the first nine months of 1942, or $1.40 a share, against $980,368 or $1.79 per share a year ago. Provisions for income and excess profits taxes amounted to $1,484,921, compared with $300,000 in 1941.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and subsidiary companies reported consolidated profit of $2,539,716 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, interest and taxes, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1942, compared with $3,042,157 in the like period of 1941. Consolidated profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942, was $7,470,188, compared with $12,040,384 in the like period of 1941. The company produces steel products at Pittsburgh and Aliquippa, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

The Curtis Publishing Company reported net earnings of $484,398 for the first nine months of 1942, compared with $1,828,388 in the like period of 1941.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,330,147, equal to $2.90 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,011,315, or $2.26 a share, in the like months of 1941.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $535,045, equal to 98 cents a share on its common stock, against $974,617, or $1.78 a share, in September quarter of 1941.

Canada Has Job Fitting Livestock Into War Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Practically all the problems of fitting agriculture into the war economy—particularly since the price ceiling policy has been in force—have been concerned with livestock and dairy products, says the current monthly review of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which pointed out that although the past year has been one of achievement in agricultural production, it has also been one in which the strains of meeting the heavy demands for dairy and meat products have become increasingly apparent.

The rising trend in farm income last year has continued through 1942, the predominating influence here being livestock and dairying, the review went on.

No estimate at this date can be precise, but the bank believes the increase in gross cash income of agriculture for Canada as a whole may be 15 per cent or more this year. That increase would amount to some $130,000,000, and bring the total above $1,000,000,000 for the first time since 1928. A table of prices in the review shows that recent prices for most of the major farm animal products, including the effects of bonuses, have compared favorably with those of 1926 to 1929, and have been considerably higher than a year ago.

The incipient shortages of dairy products and the acute one in meats which brought these price increases and which culminated—as a last resort to meet the beef situation—in the first major upward revision in the price ceiling on a food product—were analyzed by the review, and the opinion expressed that the higher and better balanced price structure is a favorable factor in the outlook for further increases in output. There is also a plentiful supply of feed in all parts of the country and particularly in the Prairies.

Champion Paper Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—The Champion Paper & Fibre Co. has announced the sale to several institutional investors of $11,000,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1957. Proceeds from the private sale will be used to retire the company's 4¾ per cent debentures due in 1950, and other general corporate purposes.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (t) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance • **Record of $10,128,000,000 Paid to Individuals in September** • Business and Industry

Significant Social Implications Seen in Salary Legislation

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new $25,000 salary limit imposed by the Administration has perhaps more twists and quirks of meaning than perhaps any piece of social legislation of recent years.

It is not a revenue-raiser and will probably cost the Treasury money. The various elaborate calculations which have been published, of the amount the Treasury might gain by such a ceiling are misleading and beside the point, for the simple reason that the taxable salary over $67,200 will simply dry up. It becomes illegal to pay it.

One of the calculations of what the Treasury might get, runs as follows. In 1940 people with net incomes before tax of $25,000 or more received a total of about $2,644,000,000. There were 50,167 of them. If their incomes were all sheared down to $25,000 they would have received only $1,254,000,000. (This is easy to calculate—you simply multiply 50,167 by $25,000.) That would be a bag for the Treasury (theoretically) of $1,390,000,000. But actually the Treasury bagged $918,000,000 from these people. So the ceiling would give it only about $475,000,000 more.

Perhaps it would be clearer in tabular form, as follows, bereft of the last six zeros.

	Millions
50,167 people in 1940 got $25,000 or more, totaling	$2,644
At only $25,000 apiece they would have received however, only	1,254
And the Treasury would have got	1,390
But the Treasury actually did get	918
So it would have got, taking everything over $25,000, only an additional	472

However, that was at 1940 rates. The 1942 rates are much higher, so that the hypothetical gain would be much less. Last June the Treasury put it at $184,000,000. This, however, is for all such incomes, not simply those obtained from salaries. This latter point will probably not remain important long.

Lid May Become All-Inclusive

The inequity of shearing the top off salaries but not off comparable incomes from dividends, bonds, rents, royalties, etc. is not likely to stay. Either an almost-Republican Congress will cancel the salary lid or an adroit Administration will find ways to spread it to all top incomes "from whatever source."

Revenue-wise, however, the above figures mean nothing, because the excess will vanish. Corporations just won't pay the extra salaries to their movie stars and big shot bonus barons. Already the word is out from the Treasury that if a man has so far this year received $54,000 (which at present rates is the amount that will leave $25,000) he will have to work the rest of the year free-for-nothing unless he decides to go fishing or to join the brief-case brigades in Washington for $1.00. Even the dollar would be illegal.

Of course, that saves the corporations money, which will show up in their taxable incomes. In some cases the excess of salary would have been taxable to the man at perhaps 75 per cent while the saving to the corporation will be taxable at 90 per cent (less 10 per cent postwar refund) excess profits tax, so the Treasury will make a few dollars to take care of the heavy added cost of the new special revenue divisions. On the other hand the sliced-off top might have been taxable to the man at 85 per cent, and instead might remain with a corporation which would have to pay only 40 per cent normal-and-surtax on it—in which case the Treasury would distinctly lose.

After all, the order is not a part of the revenue laws anyway but comes under the Second Price Control Act. Its effect is reminiscent of the enormous tax placed in 1934 on silver futures trading. The trading dried up. Or it is like the capital gains tax, under which capital gains dried up.

Affects Investments Indirectly

While the new rule nominally affects only salaries, it does actually reach out to affect investment income indirectly. Unless he can prove "undue hardship" a rich man who has been in the habit of supporting various charities beyond the capacity of a $25,000 net income will have to drop them or dip into investment income.

And if he has been carrying heavy life insurance premiums or debt payments, beyond the capacity of $25,000 to support, he may have to run through his investment income regardless of "undue hardship" and actually have to sell property unless the market for it seems bad enough to the revenue officer who handles the account to amount to "undue hardship." With a bull market in stocks apparently now on the cards, for instance, it might be considered no "undue hardship" if he had to sell stocks to keep up his insurance premiums, debt payments, or income-tax payments on past income. To this extent the rule could amount to a capital levy.

Obviously very large personal power will be lodged in the revenue men chosen to administer this salary-top rule. They can decide whether a man must or need not sell stocks, bonds, or real estate, surrender insurance policies, close up town houses, part with yachts, etc.

By and large the rule might prove more burdensome on the "old rich" than on the "nouveau riche," for the former are more likely to have habitual and heavy charity commitments, life policies, and income taxes due, than men who have just recently "come into money."

Some strange situations will arise in the case of consultants and professional men, architects, etc., who derive large incomes from sundry sources. They may scale down fees and ration their services to customers, or they may discontinue accounts and take life easy.

What Expropriation Means

The real paradoxes and odd situations will arise, however, if the limit is extended to all income. If a man derives large income from an assorted portfolio of stocks, bonds, and real estate, he will become merely a tax collector for the government of all he gets over $67,000 or thereabouts. He will then probably use his influence to dam back and stop such payments where he can.

Rich men may thus become an influence in favor of lower dividend policies, re-investment of corporate earnings (as far as does not conflict with the revenue's law's Section 102 ban on "unreasonable retention of earnings" by a corporation), and other such policies. For instance, rich men would probably prefer to see the railroads stay in bankruptcy for the duration rather than have them resume interest payments which the rich man could only then pass on to the U. S. Treasury.

There is no allowance so far for state income taxes. They would presumably come out of the $25,000 left by the Treasury. So, in a State with an income tax, the larger the man's net income before taxes, the larger the bite the State might take out of his $25,000.

Obvious sufferers from the rule will be private charities, and the life insurance companies. Other likely sufferers will be the owners of top-price Park Avenue apartments, Florida hotels, and Hollywood mansions. The market for state and municipal obligations may be hurt.

On the other hand, no serious effect on the stock and bond markets seem likely. The total income involved, is small compared to the national income. For many years the average size of investor holdings of stocks has been shrinking as the large holders have been selling out. And the bond market has in recent years become more and more institutional.

Unquestionably the rule is the most drastic expropriation measure yet taken in an Anglo-Saxon country. Britain has an income tax so steeply graded that to have a net income of over £6,000, or around $24,000, the individual must pay the Exchequer 97½ cents for every 2½ cents he retains, or 39 cents tax for every cent retainable. But there is no ceiling.

Fuel Oil Sales At New High in '41; 11 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of fuel oil reached the record figure of 554,329,000 barrels during 1941, the Bureau of Mines reported, a gain of 11 per cent over the previous record established in 1940.

Kerosene sales in 1941 also set a record, 68,996,000 barrels although the increase over 1940 was only 2 per cent.

The increase in fuel oil sales was attributed directly to demands of railroads, gas and electric power plants, smelters, mines, manufacturing industries and the armed services.

Sales of heating oil, however, were shown to have gained only 4 per cent in 1941, compared with an expansion of 18 per cent in 1940 over 1939, because of an unusually mild winter in some areas in 1941.

Power Production Makes High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the week ended Oct. 31 rose to a new record high, fulfilling the usual seasonal trend expected at this time of year, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Production of 3,774,891,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,752,571,000 in the preceding week and 3,380,488,000 in the like week of 1941. The previous high was 3,756,922,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Sept. 19.

Except for interruptions due to holiday closings, the normal trend of electric power production is gradually higher week by week at this time of the year, culminating in the week before Christmas.

Canada's Third V Loan Over Top

OTTAWA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Canada's Third Victory Loan has passed the announced objective of $750,000,000 by $22,281,000.

Blaw-Knox 9 Months' Profit Equal to $711,179

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Blaw-Knox Company reported a profit of $309,496, before charges of $183,751 applicable to the first six months of the year, for the third quarter ended September 30. This compared with an adjusted net profit of $443,039 for the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Profits for the first nine months of the year amounted to $711,179, after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes without giving effect to any reduction in taxes which may result from postwar excess profit tax credit which the company estimated at $655,000 for the period. This compared to a profit of $1,282,067 for the first nine months of 1941.

Exchange Executive

Associated Press Photo

Miss Mae E. Daly

Elected Assistant Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange. Miss Daly is the first woman to hold titular executive rank in the exchange. She has been with the exchange for nine years.

Advertising Seen Vital War Weapon On the Home Front

NEW YORK (AP)—A report prepared for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association said that "newspaper advertising has become a recognized and vital war weapon on the home front."

The report was issued by Frank Tripp, chairman of the A.N.P.A. Bureau of Advertising and General Manager of the Gannett Newspapers, Inc., who said newspapers should demonstrate the "indispensable value of newspapers in the present crisis, as was done in the newspaper scrap drive."

Mr. Tripp said his committee had affirmed:

"That not only should newspapers justify themselves with the troubled people of this country by the wonderful service they are giving, but that newspaper advertising should do likewise."

"We hold that we should justify our advertising service to the American people," Mr. Tripp said, "that we should accept duties involving our country's war projects wholeheartedly and unselfishly and that newspapers should be outdone in the war effort by no medium on earth.

"We earnestly say that as of today newspapers can do no greater thing than this for the postwar position of an independent American Press."

Treasurer to Give Out November Loan Plans Next Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said at a press conference yesterday that details of the Treasury's borrowing program for November would be announced next week.

He gave no indication as to the amount of financing necessary, and declined to say which day it would be disclosed.

During October the Treasury borrowed $6,800,000,000, a record for any one month.

Mr. Morgenthau parried efforts to draw him into a discussion of new taxes, but said that he would have a statement some day which would reflect the Administration view. He was asked to say whether a comment several days ago that the British low-income groups paid twice as much in income taxes as Americans was an indication of any thought he might have in mind about new taxes.

He said that the tax matter was "too important" to discuss informally and that he would go into it in a prepared statement.

Dried Skim Milk For War Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has directed manufacturers of spray process dried skim milk to set aside each month 90 per cent of their production for direct war uses.

Spray process skim milk, because it reconstitutes readily, is urgently needed by the United Nations for drinking purposes, Mr. Wickard said. He added that there was a substantial inventory on hand of the roller process dried skim milk which is used primarily for cooking purposes.

Eastern Roads Set Deadline On Passenger Reservations

NEW YORK (AP)—Major eastern railroads have put a Dec. 5 deadline on passenger service reservations pending new schedules, it was learned here as executives discussed possible far-reaching changes in service.

The suspension of reservations after Dec. 5 was in line with the recent request of Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, for a general rearrangement of passenger and freight train schedules to get the best war use from all available equipment.

There was some talk in railroad circles that certain systems might eliminate some trains whose service duplicated that of other lines.

Consolidation of trains on other runs, to ease the strain on equipment, also was believed a broad objective of the discussions.

The executives hoped to have their detailed plans ready to submit to Mr. Eastman before Dec. 5.

U. S. Income Payments Set New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Monthly income payments to individuals totaled $10,128,000,000 in September, and were the largest for any single month, the Commerce Department announced.

The September figure was at an annual rate of $116,200,000,000, the department said, which would compare with the totals of $92,100,000,000 last year and $82,600,000,000 in 1929.

Chief reason for the rise in September payments, the department said, were sharp increases in wages and salaries paid out by manufacturing industries producing war materials. Another important factor, it said, was the seasonal disbursement of dividends and interest and the heavy marketing of farm products which usually occur in September.

However, after allowing for such influences the department's index of total income payments advanced from 171.6 in August to 173 in September.

Income payments in the third quarter of this year were equivalent to an annual rate of $114,900,000,000, compared with the rates of $109,400,000,000 for the second quarter and $105,500,000,000 for the first.

During the first nine months of this year, income payments to individuals reported by the department have aggregated $80,529,000,000, an increase of 22 per cent over payments for the corresponding period last year. Wage and salary payments for the nine months totaled $55,991,000,000, and were 25 per cent greater than in the 1941 period. All types of income payments, except dividends and interest, the department said, were higher than last year.

The portion of total payments paid out in wages and salaries in the nine months advanced from 65 per cent in 1939 to 70 per cent in 1942. Dividends and interest dropped from 12 per cent of the total in 1939 to 8 per cent in 1942.

Trade Board Head Says Ceilings On Flour Unjustified

CHICAGO (AP)—P. R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said in a speech here Thursday that government officials had failed to show need for the establishment of price ceilings on flour.

Mr. O'Brien spoke before a closed meeting called by the Board of Trade and attended by representatives of farm organizations, insurance companies, banking concerns, packers and the grain trade. After its conclusion the exchange released the text of his remarks.

Regarding the ceiling on flour, authorized about a month ago after passage of the new price control low, Mr. O'Brien said "the only excuse advanced for this action has been that higher wheat prices might cause a one cent advance in the price of a loaf of bread.

"Bread is still the cheapest food there is, while wheat as flour represents only approximately 20 per cent of the retail price of the bread. The Government has already compelled the baking industry to absorb the recent advance of labor and other costs, and possibly it is felt a flour price advance would necessitate giving the baking industry relief by lifting the bread ceiling.

"But, taking the price administrator's own figures, an advance of one cent a loaf in bread would be but 75 cents a year per individual. Can such an inconsequential prospect justify a move which virtually means destruction of our open markets for grain?"

Mr. O'Brien said the executive order freezing flour prices means a maximum price of less than 80 per cent of parity on wheat.

He charged that "a certain clique is inclined to use the war emergency to alter our way of life, and they would defy an act of Congress if necessary to advance their cause."

Mr. O'Brien continued that if great commodity markets are destroyed, agriculture itself will be regimented. "There is no honest substitute proposed for the present open markets with their efficient pricing and distribution system. The only alternative is political rule and price fixing which, of course, leads to farmer control and regimentation," he asserted.

OPA Revises Ceiling Price Basis for Winter Apparel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has revised its method of fixing manufacturers' ceiling prices on mackinaws, flannel shirts, and other types of fall and winter outer apparel, establishing the ceiling at the level at which each maufacturer opened his line in the period between December 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942.

This pricing basis replaces the provision of the universal price ceiling which prescribed that the ceiling should be the highest price charged during March, 1942. The amendment, effective November 11, will have "relatively little effect" on retail prices, OPA said. The March ceiling was an unsatisfactory one, it was explained, because virtually no shipments are made in that month.

The revised ceiling applies to such fall and winter goods as men's and boys' lined coats, leather and heavyweight wool jackets, corduroy coats, women's and girls' leather coats and jackets, ski and skating apparel for both sexes, and several types of gloves, mittens, and helmets.

Milkweed Turned Into Much-Needed Rubber

Wide World

The lowly milkweed, aided and abetted by bugs from Brazil, produces synthetic rubber. William A. Sharpe of Alhambra, Calif., knows, because he concocted the formula and is making the latex on a small scale. His partner is D. B. Lewis, a machinery expert, who equipped the plant with standard machines which may be obtained anywhere. The finished product cannot be told from para rubber by the layman, except that it is not inflammable. In this photo (upper left), Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sharpe inspect milkweed which they use to make the synthetic rubber. (Right) A rubber sheet which won't burn, a product of milkweed, is displayed by Mr. Sharpe. (Below) Mr. Sharp is shown skimming off fluid which, after treatment, is turned into latex. Bacilli imported from Brazil precipitate the milk from the weed. After the milkweed is chopped and run through a press, the pulp is separated from the liquid. The bacilli go to work on the liquid, and skimming the vats yields the latex. The latex is then run through a beater and finally milled in a "hot rolling" machine. Different types of rubber require varied chemical treatment.

Citizens of Big Cities Seen Asked Disproportionate Sums for Funds

CHICAGO (AP)—Citizens of major cities frequently are asked to contribute disproportionately large sums to fund-raising campaigns, Leverett S. Lyon, chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce, said.

Mr. Lyon, formerly a professor of economics at the University of Chicago and for many years executive Vice-President of the Brookings Institution, said in an interview that leading citizens who accept local sponsorship of drives ostensibly conducted nationally should investigate the extent of the campaign.

"They are approaching for additional contributions," Mr. Lyon stated, "a public already harassed by mounting taxes, by insistent appeals for purchase of war bonds and by rising living costs.

"When a national drive is under way there is a natural assumption that it is being extended to all parts of the country, and that almost every business and every person is being solicited with approximately the same degree of effort. The facts fall far short of supporting these assumptions.

"Many so-called national drives are not national in any comprehensive sense. Very frequently they are limited to certain areas, and often to certain cities. Cities usually are selected on the basis of size, though sometimes with an eye to the type of population and its probable response to a particular appeal.

"The big cities are most convenient for organizational purposes and offer a more economical opportunity for skimming the cream from larger companies or from more wealthy persons than is offered in smaller communities. The residents of larger cities are solicited more frequently than is fair, and also for a larger proportion of the total than if the drives were truly national.

"Local groups, in committing a community to participation in a national drive, assume an important responsibility concerning the origin and purposes of the campaign. They may place an inequitably large burden on their city or area if they fail to give careful thought to the total area included."

Department Store Sales Up 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales were 14 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

In the preceding week sales were 18 per cent higher than in the similar 1941 week and in the four weeks ended Oct. 31, they were 18 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year ago.

Department store sales declined 2 per cent in the St. Louis district, the only one to show a decrease. The other districts reported these increases last week compared with a year ago:

Boston 11, New York 7, Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 15, Richmond 3, Atlanta 9, Chicago 19, Kansas City 30, Dallas 3, San Francisco 24.

United Gas Improvement Net Equals 42c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Gas Improvement Co., utility holding company, and subsidiaries reported net earnings applicable to common stock of $9,777,789, or 42 cents a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $13,698,991, or 59 cents a share, in the like 1941 period.

William W. Bodine, president, said dividend income for the current nine months decreased $4,762,000, $2,137,000 in dividends received from subsidiary companies and $2,625,000 in disbursements received from other companies.

Earnings applicable to common stock were $3,070,671, or 12 cents a share, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, against $3,584,916, or 15 cents a share, in the like three months last year.

Celanese Net Fairly Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—The Celanese Corp. of America reported its consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $5,651,238, efual after preferred dividend requirements to $2.80 a common share. For the comparable period of 1941 net profit was $5,116,361 or $2.80 on each of a slightly smaller number of common shares then outstanding.

New 'Investors' Tax Kit' Issued by Merrill Lynch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 1942 edition of the "Investors' Tax Kit" is being distributed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

The kit includes a pamphlet survey of the Revenue Act of 1942 with particular reference to the way in which it affects investors, the firm's regular monthly letter, which points out significant changes in the tax legislation, and three work sheets intended to simplify the task of computing capital gains and losses.

Currency in Use Shows Largest Rise Since Labor Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—Currency in circulation this week continued its long climb, increasing a further $230,000,000 to a total of $14,312,000,000, the weekly statement of the 12 federal reserve banks disclosed. It was the biggest rise since Labor Day.

(In New York the increase, which compared with a boost of $114,000,000 in the same week last year, was attributed in part at least to early Christmas shopping—especially for presents to the armed forces—and to last minute consumer buying of liquor to beat the new excise tax.)

This increase in the circulating medium was in large part responsible for a decline in the excess reserves of the country's commercial banks with the reserve system—the figure on which their lending power is based—by $40,000,000 during the week to $2,120,000,000.

The decrease in excess reserves would have been much larger but for the fact the reserve banks extended $102,000,000 of credit, directly and indirectly, to the member institutions.

The principal method for this extension was through purchase of U. S. Government securities in the open market totalling $110,000,000; there were also offsetting movements.

The reserve banks' purchases of governments appeared dictated by the desire to keep the New York City banks, adjuncts of the country's main money market, in a comfortable reserve position; this desire has been manifest for months in a series of moves to keep reserves in New York "easy."

Even with this extension of a helping hand from the system's open mraket operations, key banks at New York City showed a decline in excess reserves of $135,000,000 during the week.

Freight Carloadings Off 1.4 P. C. in Week; 0.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 890,469 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 31.

This was a decrease of 12,777 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week.

A decrease of 4,276, cars, or .5 of one per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 95,672, or 12 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	431,178	*1,322	29,928
Less-than-carlot mdse	92,223	34	*66,699
Coal	169,690	2,433	7,379
Grain and grain prod	47,320	*345	11,468
Livestock	24,843	482	5,022
Forest products	47,513	*1,698	3,041
Ore	63,267	*12,808	3,889
Coke	14,430	447	1,696

*Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reported for the week ended Oct. 31 included:

	Oct. 31	Prev. Wk	Yr. Ago
Balt & Ohio	69,604	68,003	70,517
Illinois Central	46,680	48,633	41,389
Lehigh Valley	21,107	21,853	19,577
N. Y. Central	106,198	108,419	107,043
Missouri Pacific	38,472	39,131	25,243
Norfolk & Western	30,948	30,253	29,397
Southern Railway	49,626	49,561	47,231
Delaware & Hudon	19,203	17,024	17,743
Wabash	19,636	20,495	16,930
Lackawanna	19,337	19,012	18,462
New Haven	28,358	28,848	29,955
L. & N.	38,384	37,846	35,866
Reading	42,972	46,004	41,881
Jersey Central	28,185	28,562	24,687
Southern Pacific	62,203	63,936	60,312

Chemical Sales, Profits Show Gains in '41

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thirty-eight American chemical manufacturing concerns realized $431,000,000 net profits from operations last year, compared with $275,000,000 in 1940, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The figures, listed in one of a series of surveys being made by the SEC, showed sales of $1,755,000,000 for the companies in 1941, and $1,253,000,000 in 1940.

Net profit after all charges, however, dropped from 16.7 per cent in 1940 to 12.7 per cent in 1941. The dollar figures were $223,000,000 in 1941 and $210,000,000 in 1940.

The survey also included five fertilizer manufacturing concerns, as a related industry. Sales of these concerns increased from $75,000,000 in 1940 to $84,000,000 in 1941; net profit after all charges, from $2,600,000 to $3,900,000. Percentages of the latter also rose from 3.4 to 4.6.

The 38 corporations covered in the chemical survey are:

Air Reduction Co., Inc., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Atlas Powder Co., California Ink Co., Inc., Caralin Corp. of America, Clorox Chemical Co., Columbian Carbon Co., Commercial Solvents Corp., Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Dow Chemical Company.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., General Aniline & Film Corp., General Printing Ink Corp., International Products Corp., Koppers Co., Lac Chemical, Inc., Lindsay Light & Chemical Co., Liquid Carbonic Corp., Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Monroe Chemical Co.,

Monsanto Chemical Co., National Cylinder Gas Co., National Oil Products Co., Newport Industries, Inc., Novadel-Agene Corp., Parker Rust Proof Co., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., United Carbon Co., United Chemicals, Inc., United Dyewood Corp., U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Victor Chemical Works, Warren Refining & Chemical Co., and Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.

The fertilizer concerns are: American Agricultural Chemical Co., Davison Chemical Corp., International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Tennessee Corp., and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.

Westinghouse East Pittsburgh Plant Sets Output Record

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Announcing war production at the giant East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company rose to a new all-time high during October, Vice-President A. C. Streamer credited "close co-operation between labor and management" with making the achievement possible.

More than 1,300 carloads of equipment for the armed forces and for other war plants were shipped during the month, Mr. Streamer said, an increase of more than 5 per cent over September.

The East Pittsburgh works is a key unit of the Westinghouse network of 25 plants from coast to coast. All have been converted to war production.

"More and more the working man is feeling responsibility for turning out material to bolster the war program," I. B. Stiefel, industrial relations manager, told the labor-management committee at a meeting. "This is well illustrated by the fact we received 575 suggestions last month from employees for increased efficiency. In November, 1941, before Pearl Harbor, only 380 suggestions were turned in."

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., November 3, 1942

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1942. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Earnings Seen Holding At '41 Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under the new surtax rate of 16 per cent, banks should show about the same net income as for 1941. The increase in earnings before taxes, resulting from a record high volume of earning assets, will provide for the increase in taxes, according to the current survey of banks and trust companies just released by Standard & Poor's Corp. Net before taxes will continue to rise, at least during early 1943, and current dividend rates are generally secure, but the threat of further tax increases detracts from the otherwise favorable outlook.

Bank earnings were slightly lower in the third quarter of 1942 than in the third quarter of 1941, because of increased expenses and allowance for higher taxes. They were somewhat higher than in the second quarter of 1942, however, reflecting the continued rapid expansion of investments in Government securities.

Allow For Taxes

Leading banks are believed to have allowed for a surtax rate of at least 16 per cent on their 1942 earnings through the third quarter, since there were periods during the year when a higher rate seemed likely. Now that the 16 per cent rate has been established, the greatest uncertainty in the outlook for 1942 earnings has been removed. It is now expected that fourth quarter earnings will be the best of the year and that earnings for the full year 1942 will approximate 1941 earnings.

This means that the higher average volume of loans and the greatly increased amount of investments will produce sufficient additional net earnings in 1942 to provide for the added 9 per cent surtaxes. Since bank income is almost sure to increase further in 1943, the possibility of a further increase in the surtax rate in 1943 is again the chief threat to final profits.

The rapid increase in the proportion of fully taxable investments held by banks has longer term significance, but it is not of immediate importance. Indeed, the outlook for bank earnings through early 1943 is favorable because of the prospect of continued expansion of investments and the likelihood of an increase in loan volume in 1943.

Commercial loans to member banks reached a high of $7,035,000,000 on March 18, 1942, up 60 per cent since the beginning of the war boom in the third quarter of 1940. By September 30, 1942, the total had declined to $6,270,000,000, a reduction of 11 per cent. This shrinkage resulted from the declining working capital requirements of consumer goods industries.

According to the Department of Commerce, the reduction in consumer instalment debt in the first six months of 1942 amounted to more than $1,500,000,000, and the total for the full year is estimated at $3,500,000,000. This includes credit released through both finance companies and banks, as well as retail charge accounts, etc.

Consumer instalment loans outstanding in commercial banks dropped from $1,509,000,000 to $1,064,000,000 in the first seven months of 1942. In recent months the decline has been at the rate of almost $70,000,000 a month. Bank loans have been directly affected also by the diminishing amount of instalment paper held by finance companies, since these companies are heavy borrowers. Retail automobile receivables held by finance companies have been dropping at the rate of about $80,000,000 a month, and other receivables have also been falling off rapidly.

War Financing

The bulk of the instalment finance liquidation, however, will have been completed by the middle of 1943. Meanwhile, considerable loan deflation will have taken place in other consumer lines, reflecting liquidation of inventories and curtailment of operations. The relative importance of this consumer business is indicated by a Federal Reserve study covering a test period of 30 days ended May 15, 1942. This showed that 64 per cent of all loans and renewals made by member banks in that period were for non-war purposes.

There are increasing indications, however, that loans for war purposes will more than offset the decline in consumer loans in 1943. Up to August, 1942, Regulation V loans totaled only $450,000,000, but the total has been augmented substantially since then. The $1,000,000,000 credit recently established by General Motors and large loans being negotiated by other manufacturers. The total borrowings to pay taxes and replenish working capital are likely to add up rapidly to an impressive figure.

General motors, of course, may borrow much less than the full $1,000,000,000 credit that has been arranged with about 400 participating banks, but there is a ¼ per cent commitment fee on the amount of unused credit. The credit runs to February 28, 1946, and the rate of interest on money borrowed is 2½ per cent. The percentage of the loan guaranteed by the War Department varies from 50 per cent (on the first $250,000,000) to 90 per cent. This General Motors loan arrangement is good business for the banks. It indicates (by comparison with returns available on investments, for example) why the potential increase in loan volume is especially favorable for bank earnings.

Canadian Gold Output at Peak

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that Canadian gold output from all primary sources totaled 5,345,179 fine ounces valued at $205,789,322 in 1941, the greatest output ever recorded for Canadian gold mines and an increase of 34,034 fine ounces and $1,210,366 over the previous high record of 5,311,145 ounces valued at $204,479,083 in 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 3:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	3:00
3 3¼s 83-68	110.21	110.21	110.21

New York City Bond

	High	Low	3:00
3 3s 80	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	3:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Alb W Wrap 6s 48	62	62	62
11 Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
11 Allegheny 5s 49 Mod	73⅝	73½	73⅝
3 Allegheny 5s 50 Mod	61	61	61
38 Allegheny Inc 5s 50	31½	31	31½
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
96 Am & For P 5s 2030	73	72¾	72¾
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
4 Am T&T 3¼s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
34 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
8 Arm Del 4s 57	103½	103½	103½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103	103¼
8 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	96½	96½	96½
12 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
16 A C Line clt 4s 52	77½	77	77
6 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅝	65½	65½
3 A C Line 5s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	33½	34
8 Atl & Dan 2nd 4s 48	30½	30¼	30½
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	104¾	104¾
86 B&O 95 st A	30¾	30¼	30¾
7 B&O 95 st C	34¾	34¾	34¾
13 B&O 2000 st D	30¾	30½	30¾
36 B&O 96 st F	30¾	30½	30¾
78 B&O cv 60 st	24¾	24	24¼
35 B&O 4s 48	58½	58	58½
67 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50¼	49⅝	50¼
17 B&O S W 50 st	39⅞	39½	39⅞
2 B&O T C 4s 59	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5 Ban & Ar 4s 51 st	58	58	58
10 Benefind Loan 2½s 50	99½	99½	99½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
14 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
135 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40	39¾	40
21 Boston&Me 4s 60	74	74	74
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105	104½	104½
96 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12½	12½	12½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	11½	11½	11½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
7 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Celotex 4½s 47ww	98	98	98
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7½	7½	7½
19 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	24	24	24
6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74½	74½
7 Cen N. Y Pow 3¾s 62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅛	57	57
85 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83½	82⅞	83½
45 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
50 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18⅛	18½	18⅛
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	91½	91½	91½
2 C&O 3½s 96D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103	102⅞	102⅞
70 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23½	23¼	23½
3 CB&Q 5s 71A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	67⅛	67	67⅛
20 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82½	82½	82½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97¼	97½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
27 Chi&E Ill inc 97	34½	34⅛	34½
5 ChGt W inc 4½s 2038	39⅛	39	39⅛
4 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11 Chi I&L 5s 67	31	30½	31
295 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
130 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43½	43½	43½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43½	43½	43½
6 CM&SP 3½s 89B	42½	42½	42½
5 Chi&NW 6¼s 36	40	40	40
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24¼	24¼	24¼
24 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅝	33½	33½
37 Chi &NW cv 4¾s 49	4	3⅞	4
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 2037	22½	22½	22½
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22½	22¼	22½
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
7 Chi&NW 3¾s 87	32	31½	32
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	53½	53½	53½
174 CRI&P 4½s 52A	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
55 CRI&P 4½s 60	4½	4⅝	4½
55 CRI&P 4s 88	34⅛	34	34⅛
15 CRI&P 4s 88 Reg	31½	31	31
283 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
5 CTHte&SE inc 5s 60	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	51½	51	51
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
4 Childs Co 5s 43	48	47	48
3 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
10 CCC&StL4½s 77	49½	49½	49½
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	88½	88½	88½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72	72	72
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78	77¾	77¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	67⅞	68
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4 Col&So 4½s 80	25	24½	24½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
35 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
35 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92⅞	92½	92⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3 ComlMack inc 69ww	47	47	47
28 Comwlth Ed 3½s68	111	110⅝	110⅝
2 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
29 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96	95⅝	96
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2 CubaNoRy5½s42Srst	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94	94	94
35 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58⅝	58⅝
41 D&RG 4s 36	20⅝	20½	20⅝
6 D&RG West 5s 55	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
72 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 D&RGW 5s 78	18¼	18	18
3 Det Ed 4s 65	112½	112½	112½
9 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
10 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 El Paso &SW 5s 65	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
85 Erie 4½s 2015	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Erie 4s 95	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
28 Fla E Cst 5s 74ct	18	17⅝	17⅝
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	17	17	17
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	76	76	76
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	98⅝	98⅝
11 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Gt Nor 4s 46	98⅛	98	98⅛
30 Gt Nor 4s 46	97⅞	97½	97⅞
Bay & W deb B	10	10½	10½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
14 Hockg V 4½s 99	126½	126½	126½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62	44	43⅞	44
60 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	60	47⅞	47½
11 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
2 AFT E Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	1	1	1
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
10 Ill Cen . s 53	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49½	49⅛	49⅜
27 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅛	46	46⅛
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
8 AFT P Ill Cen Lou 3½s	55	55	55
47 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	47½	47¼	47
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	51½	51½	51½
46 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	46⅛	46½
3 Ind Ill & Iwa 4s 50	82	82	82
7 Interlake Ironcv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
42 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
29 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛
28 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	28	26⅞	27⅞
28 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	28	27⅞	27⅞
35 Int Hydro El cv 6s	36	34⅝	36
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
48 Int T&T 4½s 52	58	57⅝	58⅛
100 Int T&T 5s 55	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞
23 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7 James F&Clea 4s 59	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
12 Jones&LaughStl3¼s61	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
14 K C South 5s 50	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
14 K C South 3s 50	65	64⅞	64⅞
10 K C Term 4s 60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 Kresge Fund 3s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
20 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87⅞	87½	87⅞
3 L S & West 3s 47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 Lautaro Nit inc 75	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	85	85	85
15 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	57⅛	57	57⅛
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38	38	38
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
26 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60	59⅞	60
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	94⅞	95
12 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
2 Marion StShov 6s 47st	102	102	102
34 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
11 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60⅛	60	60
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
1 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8 MASP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
66 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	41	40⅜	40⅝
7 MKT-Tex aj 5s 67	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
33 M-K-T 4½s 78	37	36⅛	36⅞
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43½	42⅞	43⅛
14 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34	33⅛	33⅛
37 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4⅞	4	4⅛
16 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
191 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38	37⅛	37⅞
64 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38	37⅝	38
241 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
3 Mon WPa Pub Svc 5s 60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	87	87	87
1 Mor & Essex 3s 55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
32 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	33½	34
47 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38⅞	38⅞
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103	103	103
7 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	101	101
8 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	73	73	73
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	77	77	77
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 55A	107½	107	107½
30 NO Tex&Mex 5½s 54	58	57	58
10 NO Tex&Mex 5½s 54ct	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
17 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56B	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
11 NO Tex&M 5sB 54	55⅛	53⅝	55⅛
35 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	56⅛	54⅝	56⅛
15 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	53	52⅝	53
2 NY&Harl 3½s 2000 reg	89	89	89
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43	43	43
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅛	51	51
13 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 NYC 3¾s 46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
14 NYC cv 3½s 52	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3 NYChi & St L 5½s 74A	79⅛	79	79⅛
30 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
8 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
16 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛
4 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	65	65	65
1 NYNH&HH cv 6s 48	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
4 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅛	35	35⅛
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8 NY O&W gen 4s 55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	107	107	107
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
62 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞
15 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
6 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
1 Nor Cen 4½s 74	113	113	113
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42	42	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Ohio Ed 4s 67	106	106	106
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Or-Wash RR &N 4s 61	107	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109	109	109
3 Pac G&E 3s 64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
10 Pac Mo 1st 3s 38	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
8 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Pen RR 4s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Pen RR 4s 48	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	88⅛	88⅛
13 Pen RR 3½s 52	92¼	92	92⅛
3 Peoria&East 4s 60	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
41 Pere Marq 5s 56	76	75⅛	76
65 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛
20 Pere Marq 4s 56	67⅛	67	67
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
18 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	94⅛	94⅛
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	112	112	112
5 Phil El 2⅝s 71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 PCC&SL 5s 70A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 PCC&St L 4½s 77	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	58	58	58
20 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87	86⅞	87
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	78	78	78
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	78	77⅛	77⅛
27 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	84⅛	84	84⅛
12 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
61 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
18 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Rutland Can 4s 49	9	8⅛	9
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5 St L S F 5s 50 B	23	22⅛	23
20 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
62 St L S F 4½s 78	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
42 StLSF4½s 78ct st	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
143 St L S F 4s 50 A	21	20⅛	20⅛
58 St L S F 4s 50A ct	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
9 St L SW 5s 52	51⅛	51	51
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	84	84	84
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	75	75	75
43 StP&KC ShL4½s41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
2 Schenley Dist 4s 53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14	14	14
22 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4	4	4
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	24	24
4 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	11	11	11
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101	101	101
11 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	105⅞	106
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
67 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55⅛	55	55⅛
33 So Pac 4½s 69	56⅛	56	56
65 So Pac rfg 4s 55	72	71⅛	71⅞
60 So Pac clt 4s 49	71	71	71
22 So Pac 3¾s 46	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
35 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	89	88⅞	89
1 South Ry 6½s 56	96	96	96
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
52 South Ry gen 4s 56	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
10 So Ry 4s St L 51	89	89	89
1 S W Bel Tel 3½s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 S W Bel Tel 3s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
26 Studebaker-cv 6s 45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
23 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s	88	88	88
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
47 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
15 Third Ave 4s 60	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Un Pac 1st 5s 47	109	109	109
21 Un Pac 3½s 80	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
17 Un Pac 3¼s 70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
17 Un-Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	87⅛	87	87⅛
13 Unit Drug 5s 53	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Wabash 4½s 78	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10 Wabash 4½s 91	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
30 Wabash 4s 81	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
34 Wabash 4s 71	83⅛	83	83⅛
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	101	101	101
2 West Pen P 3s 63 E	107	107	107
8 West Shore 4s 2361	47	46⅛	46⅛
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
7 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛
7 Westn Md 4s 52	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
25 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	38	38	38
16 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	38	37⅛	37⅛
8 Western Un 5s 51	86⅛	85⅛	86
5 Western Un 4½s 50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
14 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
50 Wis Cen 4s 49	52⅛	52	52
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	3:00
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¼	73¼	73¼
14 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73¼	73¼	73¼
4 Argentine 4½s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
25 Australia 5s 55	70½	70	70½
9 Australit 4½s 56	66½	65⅝	66½
2 Belgium 6½s 49	98½	98½	98½
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
21 Buen A 4¾s 77	64¼	63⅞	64¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30½	30½	30½
15 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	65½	64⅝	65½
8 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101½	101½
15 Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61 asd	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 Colom 3s 70	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
86 Cuba 4½s 77	77⅛	76½	77⅛
6 Denmark 6s 42	46½	46½	46½
2 Denmark 5½s55	42	41⅞	41⅞
1 Medellin Mun 6½s54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
32 Mex 6s asd 33	10	10	10
15 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
98 Mex 10 4s asd 45	10	9¾	10
11 N Sou Wales 5s 58	75	75	75
2 Peru37s59	12½	12½	12½
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Prague 7½s 52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
6 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15	15	15
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15½	15½	15½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s64	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30	30	30
10 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	30	30	30
3 Warsaw City 7s 58	7	7	7

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 7,099,000; previous day 6,700,800; week ago 10,487,000; year ago 6,706,900; two years ago 10,636,000; Jan. 1 to date 1,974,050; year ago 1,735,638,050; 1,344,598,250.

NEMA Elects 5 Vice-Presidents

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of the National Electric Manufacturers Association five vice-presidents elected were: Howard E. Blood, president and general manager, Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corp., Detroit, Mich.; Leonard Kebler, president, Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; F. W. Magin, president, Square D Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Sprackling, vice-president, Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., New York, and A. C. Streamer, vice-president, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. F. T. Wheeler, vice-president, the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Co., Plainville, Conn., was elected treasurer.

$24 Billion Endowment Policies

NEW YORK—More than 24 billion dollars of endowment life insurance policies are in force in the United States today under some 38 million policy contracts, it is reported by the Institute of Life Insurance. This amounts to nearly one-fifth of total life insurance in force in this country today and is more than the total life insurance of all kinds in force at the outbreak of World War I.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅞	8⅝
American Barge Line Co	7⅝	8⅝
American Hardware CS	21⅝	23⅛
American Manufacturing	21	23
American Manufac 5 pf	78½	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	20¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¼	..
Appleton Company	31	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	104	..
Applied Arts Corp	3	3¾
Arlington Mills	38½	42½
Arnold Print Work	6	7
Atals Plywood Corp pf	34⅞	36⅞
Automobile Banking Corp A	⅝	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅜	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅝	10⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	96¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¼	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅜	20½
Boston Woven Hose&Rubber	31	33½
Brown Co	1.25	1.50
Brown Co pf	18¼	21
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅛	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	28⅛	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¼	30
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11⅝	13⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	15⅝	17⅛
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21⅛	23⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21⅝	24⅝
Draper Corporation	57	61
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅛	16⅜
Eastern Corporation	3⅝	4⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17⅝
Enolon Co	7⅜	8⅛
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12⅝
Family Loan Society pf A	23⅛	25⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	38⅛	42
Fruit of the Loom	9⅝	11⅛
General Fire Extinguisher	10⅝	12⅝
General Machinery	27⅛	30
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅜	12⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	28⅝	31½
Graton & Knight Co	8⅝	10⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	79⅝	84
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27⅛	30⅛
Great Northern Paper Co	26⅝	29⅛
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	50⅜	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅛	9⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8½	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅛	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	23	25¼
International Machine Tool	8⅛	9⅝
Keith George E Co	18⅛	..
Kendall Company	7	8⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅜	15⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	27⅛	29⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long Bell Lumber Co	34⅛	37½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	90½	95½
Marathon Paper Mills	29⅜	32⅝
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	49⅝	53
Merck & Co	27½	30¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	15⅜	18⅛
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69⅜	74⅜
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18	21
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅛	4⅝
Nashawena Mills	16⅛	18
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	51¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅛	17⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48½	50¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	18⅛	19
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅞	7⅛
National Shirt Shops	6¼	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45⅜	49⅛
Newmarket Manufac Co	40⅜	44
Nicholson File Company	30¼	33⅛
Nonquitt Mills	22⅛	26
Ohio Finance	10⅜	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	27⅛	30⅜
Parker Appliance	12⅛	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	97½	102½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor W & W	27⅛	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	68¼	..
Quissett Mill	38⅜	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20⅛	22⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21⅝	23⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	46⅛	..
Sanford Mills	25⅛	28⅛
Submarine Signal Co	23⅛	25½
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	46⅛	48
Tampax Inc	3¼	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	4⅛
United Elastic Corp	9⅛	10⅝
U S Envelope Company	49⅛	53⅛
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102⅛	107⅛
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	20⅝	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21⅛	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	21⅝	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	[illegible]	21½
Warner & Swasey Co	14	16
West Point-Manufacturing	[illegible]	38⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14⅛	16⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	5	1963	109	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98	100
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	108	...
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103	...
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	112
P S of N H ser D	3¼	1960	106⅛	...
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	...
Springfield G & El	5	1957	108¼	...
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102½	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106⅛	...

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	96½
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	85	88
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	89⅛	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	59¼	63½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	100½	105⅛
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	80¼	85½
General Water G&E $3 pf	29⅛	35
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	84½	89½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	92⅛	97⅛
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89⅛	94⅛
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	105½	110½
New Rochelle Wat pf	6⅝	8⅝
Northern Natural Gas Co	23⅝	25⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	107⅛	112⅝
No States Power Del 6 pf	40¼	44
No States Power Del 7 pf	45¼	49
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107⅛	112⅛
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	93⅛	98½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103½	108½
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	77⅛	82⅛
Penn Power&Light $7 pf	74	79
Public Service Ind	12⅝	13⅝
Public Serv Ind 5 pf	90½	95½
Public Serv Okla 5 pf	97	102
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	76⅛	81
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	86	91
San Diego Gas&Electric	10¼	11⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13⅛	15⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	18⅛	20¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	84⅛	89½
Washington Ry&Elec units	12	13⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13¼	16⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	23⅝	27½
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	92½	97½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	73½	..
Conn Light & Power	28¼	31
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	115	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	16¾	18⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1⅛
Fall River Gas Works	18¼	20¼
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27⅛	30⅛
Green Mountain Power pf	25⅝	30⅝
Hartford Electric Light	43	46
Haverhill Electric	18⅝	21⅛
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅛	10⅛
Holyoke Water Power	13⅛	15⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	23⅝	26⅝
Lowell Electric Light	59⅛	63⅛
Mass Power & Light pf	9	10⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22⅛	25⅛
Narragansett Elec pf	52⅛	55⅛
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	10⅛	12⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	34⅛	37
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	48⅛	52⅛
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	44⅛	48⅛
N E Public Serv $7 pf	9⅛	11
N E Public Serv $6 pf	8⅛	10
Newport Electric	13⅛	16
Providence Gas	7⅛	8⅛
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	98⅛	103⅛
R I Pub Serv pf	35	37⅛
Rockland Light & Power	5⅛	6⅛
Springfield Gas Light	12⅛	14⅛
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	84⅛	..
Western Mass Companies	17	19

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16½	17⅝
Bank of New York (14)	301	311
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38⅝	41⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	64⅛	68⅛
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	75	78
Chase National (1.40)	26⅛	28⅛
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	39⅛	41⅛
Commercial (8)	161	169
Empire Trust (3)	44⅛	47⅛
First National (80)	1160	1190
Guaranty Trust (12)	239	243
Irving Trust (.60)	10⅛	11⅛
Kings County (80)	1135	1175
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34⅛	36⅛
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53⅛
National City (1)	26	27⅛
New York Trust (3½)	71⅛	74⅛
Public (1½)	27⅛	29⅛
Title Guarantee & Trust	3⅛	3½
United States (60a)	1040	1080

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	38⅛	40⅛
Merchants National (12)	300	335
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	39⅛	44⅛
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	20⅛

	Bid	Asked
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	184
Second National (4)	115	120
†State Street Trust (8)	222	230
United States Trust (.80)	7½	8½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13½	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	50

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33½	36
Continental Illinois (4)	74½	78½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35⅝	37⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	128½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48⅛	50⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	29⅛	31⅛
Agricultural (3a)	67⅛	70⅛
American Alliance (1a)	21⅛	22⅛
American Equitable (1)	17⅛	19⅛
American Ins Newark (½a)	13⅛	14⅛
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	45⅛	48⅛
American Reserve	9⅛	10⅛
American Surety (2½)	52⅛	54⅛
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers	69⅛	72⅛
Boston (16a)	527	547
Camden Fire (1)	19⅛	20⅛
City of New York	13⅛	15⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	26⅛	28⅛
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	33⅛	35⅛
Federal (1.40)	38⅛	40⅛
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	54⅛	56⅛
Firemans Fund (SF) (4)	101⅛	104⅛
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅛	10⅛
Franklin Fire (1a)	25⅛	27⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	42⅛	44⅛
Gibraltar Fire&Marine	15⅛	16⅛
Glen Falls (1.60)	37	39
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅛	27⅛
Hanover (1.20)	23⅛	25⅛
Hartford Fire (2a)	90⅛	93⅛
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42⅛	45⅛
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅛	29
Homestead (1)	12⅛	14⅛
Ins Co No America (2½a)	68⅛	70⅛
Persey Ins New York (2)	28⅛	30⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Maryland Casualty	2⅛	3⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	61	64⅛
Merchant & Mfrs of New York (.40)	6⅛	7⅛
Merchant Fire Assurance (1½a)	42⅛	46⅛
National Fire (2)	58	60
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8⅛
National Union (3a)	157	162
New Amsterdam Csualty (.47½e)	21⅛	23⅛
New Brunswick (1½a)	28⅛	30⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40⅛	42⅛
New York Fire (.80)	13⅛	14⅛
North River (1)	23⅛	25⅛
Northeast Insurance	4⅛	4⅛
Northern (3a)	79	83
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	88⅛	92⅛
Pac Indemnity (2a)	38⅛	40⅛
Phoenix (2a)	84⅛	87⅛
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅛	15⅛
Provxidence-Washington (1)	32⅛	34⅛
Reinsurance Corp N.Y. (.075e)	5⅛	6⅛
Republic InsCoTexas (1.20)	22⅛	23⅛
Revere Insurance (1.20a)	21⅛	22⅛
St Paul Fire & Marine (8)	250	260
Seaboard Surety (1e)	42⅛	44⅛
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅛
Springfield (4a)	119⅛	123⅛
Standard Accident	53⅛	57⅛
Travelers (16)	406	416
U S Fid & G (1a)	29⅛	30⅛
U S Fire (2)	45⅛	47⅛
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	77	81
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅛	33⅛

a—also extra or extras, e—declared or paid so far this year, g—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.00	2.20
Amerex Holding	13.875	15.375
American Business Shares	2.50	2.74
Axe Houghton Fund	10.11	10.87
Bond Inv Tr of America	95.15	...
Boston Fund	12.76	13.72
Broad Street Investing	19.59	21.18
Bullock Fund	11.34	12.44
Canadian Investment Fund	2.45	3.05
Century Shares Trust	24.02	25.83
Christiana Securities Co	2020.00	2160.00
Commodity Corp	8.43	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.00	30.75
Dividend Shares	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.05	17.06
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.57	10.16
Equitable Invest Corp	22.67	24.38
Equitay Corp $3 pf	17.75	18.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.10	15.17
Fund Investors Inc	15.90	17.42
General Capital	25.49	27.40
General Investors Trust	3.98	4.29
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.99	15.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.70	.77
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	30.25	S-1	....	22.34
B-2	....	24.83	S-2	....	11.54
B-3	....	16.94	S-3	....	8.71
B-4	....	8.42	S-4	....	3.24
K-1	....	13.96	K-2	....	13.07

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	76.70	76.70
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.40	31.40
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.65
Mass Invest Tr	16.47	17.71
Mass Inv 2d Ft	7.92	8.52
Mutual Invest	8.06	8.80
Nation Wide Voting	.99	1.09
New England Fund	9.98	10.76
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.50	15.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam Fund	11.31	12.10
Quarterly Income Shares	4.35	5.20
Railway & Light Sec	6.675	8.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	2.82	3.17
Scudder Stevens & Clark	76.00	77.60
Spencer Trask Fund	11.75	12.49
State Street Invest	60.70	65.64
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.35	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.65	.72
Wellington Fund	13.28	14.64
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.50	5.25
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.20	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.81	....
Diversified Tr C	2.95	....
Diversified Tr D	4.45	5.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.00	3.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.77	4.56
Nation Wide Sec	2.80	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.71	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.09	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.68	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.99	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.25	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.16	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.38	.53
First Boston Corp	10.125	11.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	105	110
Liberty Aircraft	9⅛	10¾
Piper Aircraft	4¼	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅛	7⅜

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The stock market closed firm at near today's best levels coincident with announcement of fresh advances by the allied nations in their battle against the Axis in Egypt.

Profit-taking was well absorbed and industrials generally finished firm. Home rails were steady, oils considerably higher, kaffirs strong and diamonds improved. Argentine rails rallied.

British funds closed steady and in the foreign bond list Chinese issues were higher while Europeans continued firm. International securities ended irregular.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	82½	82½	82½	82½
2.00	Bos Edison	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	27⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	64	63½	64	63⅛
1.40d	Bos Her-Trav	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
..	Bos & H st B pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Bos & Prov	34	34	34	34⅛
.50d	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3.00c	East Gas & Fpf	20	20	20	19⅛
..	East Mass A	7	6	7	..
1.00d	Eastern SS	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	27	27	27	27⅛
..	Hath Bak pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
.85b	Loew's Boston	14	14	14	14
..	Maine Cent pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3.50d	Mergenthaler	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
.50d	Narr Rac Asso	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	92	91⅛	92	90⅛
1.80	Torrington	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	61⅛	61	61⅛	61⅛

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30a)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Air Assoc (⅛g)	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
1000	Air Investors	2	2	2
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½e)	60	60	60
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	97	97	97
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
150	Allied Prod (1a)	22	21⅝	21⅝
400	Alum Co Am (2e)	101	101	101
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	108	108	108
600	Alum Ltd (6a)	81⅝	80⅛	81⅝
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Am Cen Mfg (.35e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am C P&LA	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Am C P&LA netw	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
500	Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
100	Am Fork & Hoe (½e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3500	Am Gas &El (1.60a)	19⅛	18⅝	19
200	Am Gen (.15e)	3	3	3
300	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
400	Am Light&T (1.20)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Am Meter (1e)	20	20	20
1100	Am Republics (.10e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70	Appal El Pow pf 4½	100	99⅛	99⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
1000	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20	Ark P&L pf (7)	84	84	84
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1300	Atlas Corp war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Atlas D Forge (⅛e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Atlas Ply (1⅛e)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Ayrshire P Coll	5⅛	5	5
300	Babcock & Wil (¾e)	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
1100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5100	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Beech Airc (1e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
500	Bellanca Airc	4	3⅝	4
50	Bickfords (1)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Bickfords pf (2½)	39	39	39
200	Bliss (E W) (2)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
50	Borne Scrym (4)	30	30	30
900	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
400	Breeze Corp (1g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
800	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
60	Bridg Mach pf	58	58	58
50	Brill pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1700	Brown-F Dist	6	5⅝	6
10	BrownFDispf (2k)	78	78	78
150	Buckeye P L (4)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
800	Buf N&EP pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
150	Buf N&EP $ pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	10⅛	10	10
100	Calamba Sug	2	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cal El Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	104	104	104
300	Carrier Corp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Catalin Am (¼g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Cen Hud G&E (.51e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30	Cen M Pow 7 pf (7)	104⅛	103½	104
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	103	103	103
200	Cessna Airc (1e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Childs pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Cities Service	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
500	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Clayton & Lam (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Cleve El Illum (2¼e)	25	25	25
2900	Cleve Trac (¼e)	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
200	Colon Develop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Colonial Airl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Colo Fuel & I war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Colts P F Arm (2½e)	62	62	62
210	Colum G & E pf (5)	26	25	25⅝
200	Colum O & G	1½	1½	1½
300	Comwith & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Comm P Svc (2)	15	15	15
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Conn Tel & El	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	52	52	52
50	Con G&E Bl pf C (4)	104	103⅝	103⅝
200	Cons Ret Strs (.35g)	4	4	4
700	Cons Stl Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
800	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Cooper-Bess (1e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Copper Range (⅛e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1100	Creole Pet (6a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1500	Crocker-Wh (⅛e)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
200	Crown C Pet (.20g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Crown Drug (10e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	CubanAtlSug (2¼)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Det Gray Ir	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Duro-Test (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	8	7⅝	7⅝
750	East G&F 6 pf (3k)	20⅛	20	20⅛
25	East G&F prpf (4½)	43	43	43
60	East Sug As pf (2¼k)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6500	El Bond & Sh	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	47	46⅛	46⅞
50	El P&L 2pf A	6	6	6
100	Elestrographic	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Emerson Elec (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
75	EquiCorp $3pf(1⅛k)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	83	82	82⅛
25	FtWthStkYds(1⅛e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1500	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Gen Alloys	½	½	½
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	65	65	65
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	53	53	53
10	Gen T&R pf (6)	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
75	Gen WatG&E pf	30	30	30
200	Gilbert (AC)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Gorh Inc A	1	1	1
50	Gorh Mfg (2)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Gray Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
275	Gt Atl&Pac nv (4e)	70⅛	69⅛	70
50	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	134	134	134
100	Gt Nor Pap (2)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	Greenf T&D (1g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
900	Gulf Oil (1a)	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
100	Gypsum L&Al	2⅝	[illegible]	2⅝
100	Helier (W E) (.40a)	6	6	6
300	Hecla Min (⅛e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2	2	2
100	Ill IowaPwpf (1.42k)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1300	Imp Oil Ltd (h⅛)	8	8	8
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h⅛)	8	8	8
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	Indpls P&L pf (5⅛)	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
750	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20e)	11	11	11
300	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2900	Int Petrol (h1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
500	Int Util B	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Int Home Eq	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Inters Pw Del pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Jacobs (F. L.)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Jeannette Gla	1⅛	1	1⅛
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf	85	85	85
300	Kennedy's (.30e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
25	Kobacker Strs	9	9	9
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	90⅛	90	90⅛
100	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	LakeyFdy&M(.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Long Is L pf B	22	20⅛	22
100	Louis L & E (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	McCord Rad B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Mead John (3a)	114⅛	113	114⅛
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Merf&MS pt pf(3a)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
300	Merritt-C&S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	MicromatHone (.20e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	MidWestCorp (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	Midvale (1.60e)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
400	Mid-West Abr	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Midwest Oil (.80)	7	6⅛	6⅛
100	Minn Min&M (1.10e)	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	95	95	95
400	Molybdenum (⅛e)	4	4⅛	4⅛
100	Monogram Pict	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Mt City Cop (⅛g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Nat City Lines (1)	15	14⅛	15
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	8⅛	8⅛
25	Nat P&L pf (6)	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
10	Nat P&L pf st (6)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
400	Nat Rub Mch (⅛e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
75	Nat Stl Car (h2)	26⅛	26	26
100	Nat Sug Ref	9	9	9
300	Nat Trans (⅛e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30	New Eng T&T (3⅛e)	88⅛	87	88⅛
100	NJ Zinc (3e)	61	61	61
100	NY Merchand (.55e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
50	NYShipbdfdsh (1⅛e)	20	20	20
8800	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
175	Niag Hud 1 pf	47	46	47
3900	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Niles-Bem-P (⅛e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1400	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Nor Am L&P pf	62	62	62
200	Nor-Cent Tex (⅛e)	4	4	4
200	Nor Pipe L (.80e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Nor Sta Pw A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Novadel-Ag (3)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Ogden Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	90	89⅛	90
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10	Ohio PS 7pf A (7)	105	105	105
20	Okla NG cv pf (5⅛)	107	107	107
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1⅛)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
800	Pac G&E 5⅛pf (1⅛)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
20	Pac Ltg pf (5)	100	100	100
40	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	78	77⅛	77⅛
100	PacPubSvc pf (1.30)	14	14	14
1500	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Parker Pen (1a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Prkrsbg R&R (1e)	9	9	9
50	Penin Tel (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2000	Pennroad (⅛g)	4	3⅛	4
300	Pa-Cent Airl	10	1	10
100	Pa Gas & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
180	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛
50	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	48	48	48
50	Pepperell (4e)	95	95	95
100	Phila Co (.40e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	32	32	32
200	Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Phoenix Sec	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
210	Pitts&Lake E (2e)	49	49	49
300	Pitts El Gl (1⅛e)	82	82	82
200	Powdr&Alex (.30e)	4	4	4
140	Pratt&Lam (2)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Pressed Met	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
250	PugSdP&L$pf (5k)	106⅛	104	104
850	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	50	47	47
100	Pyrene (.120e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Republic Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Roch G&E pf D (6)	88	87	87
100	Root Pet	2	2	2
50	Royal Type (3e)	48	48	48
800	Ryan Cons Pet (170g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Ryerson & Haynes	7-16	7-16	7-16
1000	St. Regis Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Salt Dome Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Sanford Mills (3⅛g)	26⅛	26	26⅛
300	Scullin Stl (1e)	8	7⅛	8
100	Seiberling Rub (⅛e)	5	5	5
200	Selected Ind cv	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Sel Ind pr (5⅛)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
200	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	76	75⅛	76
40	Singer Mfg (6a)	172	171⅛	171⅛
400	Solar Airc (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Soss Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	So Penn Oil (1⅛)	36⅛	36	36⅛
10	So N E Tel	113	113	113
30	Spalding 1 pf (4⅛k)	22	21	22
100	StandCap&S	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ctand C&S pf (1.60)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	St Oil Ky (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	110	110	110
400	Std Stl Sprg (1⅛g)	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛
300	Sullivan Mach (⅛e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tampa El (1.30a)	19	19	19
300	Technicolor (⅛e)	8	7⅛	8
100	Texon Oil & L	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Thew Shovel (1⅛e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10	Todd Shipyds (2⅛e)	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
100	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1	1	1
1000	Tri-Cont war	5-32	5-32	5-32
600	Tubize Chat	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tung Sol L pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	[illegible]	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Union G Can	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Unit Airc Pr (1)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Gas war	3-32	3-32	3-32
900	Unit Lt & P pf	20⅛	20	20⅛
200	Unit Shoe M (2⅛a)	61	61	61
100	Unit Specialties	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1900	US&Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	US&I Secpf (1⅛k)	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
100	U S Foil B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	U S Lines pf (.70)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	US Plywdcvpf (1⅛)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Univ Corp-vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Univ Pict	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
50	Univ Prod (.65e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
900	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Utility Equit	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Util Equit pr (1k)	47	46	47
100	Valspar Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Valspar pf (2⅛k)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Virg Pub Svc pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
100	West Air Lines	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Wstmorel'd Coal (3e)	25	25	25
200	Williams (RC) (.60e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Willson Prod (.80)	9⅛	10	10
200	Wilson Jones (⅛e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	Wisc P&L pf (7)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5800	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Total Stocks Sales Today estimated 120,000 Year Ago 155,760.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.26½	1.25⅝	1.26¼	1.25⅝
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.17⅝	1.18⅛	1.18⅛
Kansas City	1.21⅛	1.19⅝	1.21⅛	1.20⅝
Winnipeg	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅝	1.27⅝	1.28⅛	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.21¼	1.20½	1.21	1.20⅝
Kansas City	1.23¼	1.22⅝	1.23¼	1.22¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.29⅛	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.28⅝
Minneapolis	......	......	1.21⅜	1.21⅛
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.83⅛	.82	.82¾	.82
Kansas City	.79⅝	.78¼	.79¼	.78⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.88⅝	.87⅝	.88	.87⅝
Kansas City	.84⅛	.83	.84	.83⅛
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.51⅛	.50½	.50⅞	.50⅝
Minneapolis	.46¼	.45½	.46	.45⅛
Winnipeg	.45⅝	.45⅝	.45⅝	.45⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.62⅞	.61⅞	.62	.61½
May	.68⅜	.67⅝	.68	.68⅜
July	.71	.69⅝	.70¼	.69⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.63¾	1.65¾	1.63¾	1.64½	1.63⅞
May				1.66¾	1.65⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				13.80	13.80
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	....	....	....	94.1b	94.1
March	....	....	....	94.2b	94.2
May	....	....	....	94.1n	94.1
July	....	....	....	94.1n	94.1
Tops					
December	124.6	124.8	124.6	124.2b	124.3
March	124.4	124.5	124.2	144.0b	124.2
May	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.7b	124.0
July	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.3b	123.8

b—Bid n—Nominal

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	18.73	18.74	18.66	18.66	18.71
March	18.83	18.85	18.76	18.76	18.82
May	18.90	18.93	18.85	18.85	18.92
July	18.93	18.97	18.91	18.93	18.99
Oct.	19.06	19.09	19.03	19.05	19.10

Spot 20.36.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November				6.45b	6.45
December				6.53b	6.53
March				6.55b	6.55
May				6.63b	6.63

b-Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86
March	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86

bBid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
*Dec.				44.55n	44.55
*Jan.				44.60n	44.60
Eggs					
†Nov.	37.80	37.75	37.50	37.70	37.80
†Dec.	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.85
†Jan.			37.10b	37.30a	37.30
Potatoes					
Nov.				2.93n	2.93
Jan.	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Onions					
Jan.	1.68	1.72	1.67	1.70	1.68

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal; *S.s.; †R.s.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
5 Am G&E 3½s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Am GE 2¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
19 Am P&L 6s 2016	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
38 As Elec 4½s 53	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
8 As G&E 5s 50	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
2 As G&E 5½s 77	13	13	13
4 As G&E 5s 68	13	13	13
1 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	107	107	107
2 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55	107½	107½	107½
8 Birm El 4½s 68	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
10 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Broad Rov P 5s 54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
41 Cen St El 5½s 54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
17 Cen St El 5s 48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
9 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	87	87	87
20 Cities Ser 5s 58	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
27 Cities Ser 5s 50	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
4 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
31 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	79	78⅞	79
11 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	84⅞	84⅛	84⅞
3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2 East G&F 4s 56 A	81	81	81
9 Elec P&L 5s 2030	89	88⅞	88⅞
1 Simira Wat L 5s 56	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 Empire Dis A 5s 52	105	105	105
11 Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅝	103	103⅝
18 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	91½	91¾	91¾
8 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	90	90	90
15 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9 Ind Svc 5s 50	79	78⅝	78⅝
4 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	79	79	79
4 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
10 Inters Pow 5s 57	78⅛	77⅞	78
5 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 66	107	107	107¼
5 Lou P&L 5s 57	109	109	109
5 Metro Ed 4s 71	109	109	109
5 Midland Val 5s 43	59⅛	59	59⅛
8 Minn P&L 4½s 78	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Minn P&L 3s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Miss Riv P 5s 51	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97	97	97
6 N Eng G&E 5s 50	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝
12 N Eng G&E 5s 47	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
5 N Eng Pow 5s 48	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 N Eng PowCo 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pac P&L 5s 55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
20 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
7 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	103⅛	103	103⅛
4 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Queens Bor G5½s 52	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3 Scullin Stl 3s 51	59	59	59
3 Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	101⅝	101½	101½
17 So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	103⅝	104
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	54	54	54
8 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
17 Stand G&E 6s 51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
7 Stand G&E 6s 66	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Tex El S 5s 60	106	105⅝	105⅝
4 Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
36 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	87⅞	87	87⅝
10 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Wash Wat P 3½s 64	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 West Pa Tract 5s 60	109	108⅞	109

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:40
1 Danish Con 5s 53	30	30	30
25 Medellin Col 7s 51	14¾	14½	14¾
10 Russ 5½s 1921	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Total bond sales today estimated 725,000, year ago 1,011,000.

Export Enemy Goods in U. S. Are Restricted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare has tightened its control over the export of goods held in this country which bear the marks "Made in Japan," "Made in Germany," or "Made in Italy."

Unestimated quantities of such goods, marked to indicate manufacture in countries with which the United States is at war, were left in the hands of dealers at the time of Pearl Harbor, the BEW explained. Shipments of such goods will be permitted hereafter only upon the granting of individual export license by the BEW.

The same restriction was placed on export goods bearing markings which identified them with firms of the State Department's black-list of Axis-connected individuals. Previously, a general export license was sufficient to permit shipment abroad if cargo space was available.

Each application for a license covering export of Axis-marked goods hereafter must be accompanied by a statement giving a description of the mark or label, naming the country of origin in the name of the manufacturer, and explaining the transaction by which the applicant acquired ownership of the articles.

WPB Approves Higgins' Plan To Build Cargo Planes

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, said a contract for construction of 1,200 large cargo-carrying airplanes by Higgins Industries, Inc., had been approved by the War Production Board.

Although the contracts have not yet been signed, Mr. Higgins said he had received a "go ahead" and already had started work with approximately 1,000 men on duty.

"I am not waiting for formalities and technicalities," Mr. Higgins said. "I may be jumping the gun on the actual signing of the contracts."

The facilities will be located on a site of nearly 1,500 eacres near New Orleans which Mr. Higgins started to develop for the Maritime Commission. The Commission recently cancelled its contract with the shipbuilder.

He said officials of his company and WPB had been "in the process of reaching a conclusion" on the contracts for the projects for the last several weeks.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Gt Am Indem Co (NY)	12c	..	12-15	11-20
Neisner Bros.	25c	..	12-11	11-30
Sioux City Stk Yds Co	20c	..	12-31	10-29
do $1.50 pt pf	20c	..	12-31	10-29
Interim				
Bristol-Myers Co.	40c	..	12-1	11-12
Resumed				
Beatty Bros. Ltd Cl. Cl A	25c	..	1-2	12-15
Accumulated				
Consolidat Cement Corp $1.40 cum A	$1.05	..	12-15	11-14
Gosnold Mills Corp 6 cum pf	$3	..	11-16	11-3
Norwalk T & R pf	1.31¼	..	1-2	12-15
Liquidating				
Hildick Prod Corn	$3.80	..	11-9	11-7
Ill Iowa Pow 5 pf	75c	..	12-5	11-16
Irregular				
Coca-Cola Int Corp	$13.30	..	12-15	12-1
Consol Rendering Co	$1.90	..	11-9	11-2
Creameries of Am, Inc	25c	..	12-24	12-1
Newport Indust	30c	..	11-27	11-16
Union Tank Car	60c	..	12-1	11-16
U S Rubber pf	$4	..	12-18	12-4
Reduced				
Kresge (S S) Co	25c	..	12-11	11-27
Initial				
Allied Finance Co	20c	..	11-25	11-10
Columbia Broad A & B	60c	..	12-4	11-13
Year End				
Flintkote Co	35c	..	12-21	12-11
Gossard (H W) Co	50c	..	12-1	11-12
International Prod Co	50c	..	12-15	11-30
Interstate N Gas	75c	..	12-15	12-1
Murray Corp	50c	..	11-28	11-16
Simonds Saw & Stl	60c	..	12-15	11-24
Regular				
Ala Wat Ser Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-1	9-20
Alb & Vt RR Co	$1.25	..	11-15	11-1
Am Insul Corp	10c	Q	12-28	12-18
do cum cv pr pf	75c	S	12-15	12-1
Atlas Powder	$1.25	Q	12-10	11-30
Beatty Brs, Ltd 7 2d pf	$3.50	S	1-2	12-15
Bristol-Myers	40c	..	12-1	11-13
Brown Shoe Co	50c	Q	12-1	11-20
Central Sts Edison	10c	..	12-21	12-14
Coca-Cola Intl Corp A	$3	S	12-15	12-1
Colonial Strs, Inc	25c	Q	12-1	11-20
do 5 cum pf A	62½c	Q	12-1	11-20
Creameries of Amer Inc. $3.50 cv pf	87½c	Q	12-1	11-10
Eastern Util Assoc	40c	Q	11-16	11-6
Fajardo Sugar	50c	Q	12-1	11-16
Fed Lt&Tr Co, $6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-1	11-16
Flintkote Co $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	12-21	12-11
Gen Mot Corp $5 pf	$1.50	Q	1-1	1-11
Golden Cycle Corp	25c	..	12-10	11-30
Gt Amer Ind Co(NY)	10c	S	12-15	11-20
Hancock Oil Co of Calif Class A	50c	Q	12-1	11-16
Do B	50c	Q	12-1	11-16
Hanna (M. A.) Co pf	$1.25	Q	12-1	11-14
Jones&Laughlin Steel	50c	..	1-6	12-7
Kearney&Trecker Corp	75c	..	11-10	11-5
Kysor Heater	15c	Q	11-16	11-2
Neisner Bros	25c	Q	12-15	11-30
Noranda Mines Ltd	$1	Q	12-15	11-20
Paton Mfg Co, Ltd	$1	..	12-15	11-30
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-15	11-30
Peck, Stow & Wilcox	25c	Q	12-21	12-10
Penn-Central Airlines	31¼c	Q	11-28	11-16
Phelps Dodge	40c	..	12-10	11-25
Portland&OgdensbgRy	25c	Q	11-30	11-20
Quissett Mills	$1.50	Q	11-14	10-30
Republic Steel	25c	..	12-21	12-1
Do 6 pr pf A	$1.50	Q	1-1	12-10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1-1	12-10
Rutland&WhitehallRR	$1.05	..	11-15	11-1
Savannah E&P 8 deb A	$2	Q	1-2	12-10
Do 7½ deb B	$1.87½	Q	1-2	12-10
Do 7 deb C	$1.75	Q	1-2	12-10
Do 6½ deb D	$1.62½	Q	1-2	12-10
Sioux City Stock Yards	37½c	Q	12-31	10-29
Do $1.50 partic pf	37½c	Q	12-31	10-29
So Cal Edison pf B	37½c	Q	12-15	11-20
Stand Oil (Kan)	60c	..	11-25	11-16
Sun Oil	25c	Q	12-15	11-25
Timm Aircraft	5c	..	12-1	11-16
Tung Sol Lamp Wks	10c	..	11-24	11-10
Vogt Mfg Corp	20c	..	12-1	11-16
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	12-19	11-20
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	12-15	11-14
Winters&Cramptonpf	18¾c	Q	11-16	10-31

Homestake Omits Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Homestake Mining Co. has omitted the monthly dividend of 37½ cents a share due at this time, it was disclosed. Financial circles attributed the dividend omission to the War Production Board's recent order calling for a suspension of production in the gold mining industry. Homestake has paid a dividend in every year since 1920, maintaining the rate at $4.50 a share annually since 1938.

Carnegie Steel Output at Peak

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary, reported its war-busy furnaces turned out more steel during October than any month in the company's history. Six blast furnaces and three open hearth shops in the Pittsburgh district set individual production records to help boost the company's output to 1,460,102 net tons of iron and 1,936,480 net tons of steel ingots and castings.

Taxpayers Group Officer Hails New York State Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The election result is most gratifying to the taxpayers of the State of New York, according to William J. Brede, Executive Secretary of the Taxpayers Federation, Inc.

"A change of administration," Mr. Brede declared, "was distinctly desirable because the present incumbents had for years talked economy and made all sorts of claims of achievements, but had actually accomplished nothing in the way of reducing operating costs. Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey has pledged sweeping changes to bring about the economy of operation that is possible in this State. And taxpayers will watch the result with interest."

Mr. Brede viewed the election result as a striking victory for that growing number of American citizens who, without party alignments, but with a definite interest in government efficiency and fulfillment of promises, insist upon voting as their consciences dictate. That, he held, is "an exemplification of democracy at its best, because the taxpayers who belong to that class have no party affiliation and can, therefore, shout their just demands from the roof-tops."

Mythical Economies

"There has been so much loose talk of economies effected in the State Administration in recent years," Mr. Brede continued, "it is only natural that the average citizen should be misled into believing that the 25 per cent reduction in State income tax last year, as well as the piling up of tax surpluses to $54,000,000, must represent actual savings in administrative costs. The amazing fact is that these so-called savings came without economies. They were made possible by political juggling of higher State revenues resulting from increased business generally, lower relief requirements in the State and anticipated surplus tax collections.

"Those responsible for the administration of the State's finances used this extra income as an excuse for laying aside the pruning knife which might have saved the taxpayer a great deal of money. Operating costs of ordinary government continued to rise in this emergency in competition with vital war expenses; personal service costs were higher and the report of the State Comptroller showed that items of expense which do not appear in the budget helped to bring the total cost of government well beyond $1,000,000,000 a year."

Old Excuse Gone

With a Republican Legislature and a Democratic Governor, Mr. Brede added, the excuse had frequently been offered that real economies were not possible. But divided responsibility can no longer be offered as an excuse for prodigality.

"Dewey has promised a housecleaning and consolidation of overlapping departmental activities. For these reasons, Mr. Brede stressed, the independent-voting taxpayers "look to the new Governor for the long-overdue economies in State administration."

This year, he said, the taxpayers' fight before the Legislature will not be for personal gain, but to insure the application of every possible dollar of saving in government cost to essential war production.

Mr. Brede held that "the coordinated taxpayer efforts of the last four years had definitely registered an economy-mindedness among public servants that taxpayers must keep alive by aggressive action and an increasing manifestation of their organized influence."

Letters Without Abuse

"Every member of every taxpayer association has a job to do," he declared. "He must write his local newspaper and his Senator and Assemblyman on every tax and economy issue. Such letters are tremendously important. They help to mold public opinion and influence officials and legislators to determine policies. But they must be genuine, simple and brief expressions of resentment against waste, without abuse or vituperation.

"Association leaders must make their members realize their power in this war crisis. Letter writing is only one phase of the training. Members must be taught to insist upon their rights; to support their leaders who work unselfishly; to criticize when it is necessary and to fight on with determination and fearlessness.

"In this war emergency, the people at home, especially the leaders of local business, taxpayer and civic associations, can help to preserve the American way of life by building toward a more vigorous democracy of the future. They must never again tolerate squandering public tax funds, especially when those precarious funds as so essential to successful prosecution of the war."

Hiatus in Senator Ball's Service To Give Him Time for Story Writing

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5 (AP)—It may be plain "Mr. Ball" for the next two months, but United States Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, is going to be a real busy man just the same.

Since Senator Ball didn't file for the so-called "short term," he will not serve between now and January, during which time Arthur E. Nelson of Saint Paul will be the Senator. Then, Senator Ball will sit again for the full six-year term following his re-election by a large margin over former Senator Elmer A. Benson.

Senator Ball, here with his wife, is seriously considering writing articles for some newspapers and magazines during the period for which he will receive no pay from the Government. He has received several offers already, he said.

"I've got to find some way to earn some money to eat and pay my taxes," explained Senator Ball, who will leave for Washington tomorrow.

Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, who heads the Truman Investigation Committee, has asked Senator Ball to continue as though he were still a member. In that connection, considerable investigating and corrrelating work remains to be done.

"There's a lot of departmental matters also that require attention," said Senator Ball. "It will be necessary to confer with a number of department heads and during these two months I should be able to clean up many pending matters."

And, if he can, Senator Ball said he would like to take a week off for a vacation.

Wallace Discusses Election Results, Reports President in Good Humor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared today that "President Roosevelt is in excellent spirits," despite Republican election successes.

Coming out of the President's office, Mr. Wallace told reporters he had given the President a newspaper clipping in which the argument was made that an unusually small number of voters participated in the election and that this favored the Republicans.

"It is only a miracle that the House isn't Republican under these circumstances," Mr. Wallace said.

"Don't look at me with a fishy eye," he continued, "I am not trying to make something out of fantasy. It is statistics."

Mr. Wallace offered the explanation that in times like the present a larger than usual proportion of the voters are "people who are well to do, hence are more likely to be Republican."

He suggested that the millions of young voters who are in the Army did not vote, and that labor generally was too busy—in both cases, in Mr. Wallace's opinion, depriving the Democrats of some of their strongest supports.

Mr. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, likewise objected to any theory that Republican triumphs in the Middle West represented a rebuke to the Administration.

"Those people [in the farm area] have been Republican all the time," Mr. Wallace said. "My father was a Republican and I used to be myself. Those people go pretty much by heredity until things get pretty tough."

"I think the results show the great popularity of the President and his policies," Mr. Wallace concluded.

Chicagoans Busy With War Work But—Ah! There's Time for Aida

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—The public, the Chicago Opera Company is pleased to learn, still has time to sandwich in a little "Aida" or "Carmen" between weekly first-aid classes, civilian defense duties and canteen work.

The company's 32d season will open Nov. 7, and long lines at the box office windows attested today to a greater advance subscription sale than last year's, a record.

This surprised Fortune Gallo, Director, who felt increased income due to the war might boost opera attendance but that the gain would be offset by new and greater demands on the public's spare time, by gasoline and tire rationing and crowded transportation conditions.

"We feared attendance would fall below last season," he said, "but the subscription sale indicates it will be better.

"With Selective Service and taxes leaving many people undecided as to what to do with their time and money, we felt subscription purchases for a series of operas weeks in advance would be hard hit."

In its five-week season continuing through Dec. 12, the company is offering more performances featuring big-name stars such as Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett and John Charles Thomas than ever before.

Naval Ordnance Plant Inspector Replaced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Captain Roy Pfaff has been replaced as inspector of ordnance-in charge at the naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va., by Rear Admiral George T. Pettengill, who formerly was stationed in Washington.

Captain Pfaff, who had held the South Charleston position since June, 1940, has been ordered to a command at sea, the Navy Department announced today.

CLASSIFIED

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Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

BOYLSTON Typewriter Service, Little Bldg., Boston. HUB. 3604. Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies

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INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven, Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7804.

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room. Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306. LAF. 3087

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects. Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing. 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, $4.95 Orientals $7.90. ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

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LENOX, MASS.—Sacrifice sale or will rent beautiful spacious home in Berkshires opposite music festival; 7 master bedrooms, 5 baths, beautiful view; 30 acres vegetable, flower gardens, trees; spring. Write HOEPPEL, 41 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, or tel. Kir. 3154.

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE GILES 680 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 Cambridge Mass.

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BROOKLYN HTS.—137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500. 4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. With Fully Equipped Kitchens. Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

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N. Y. C., Midtown—Southern garden exposure; bath, stall shower, swimming pool, gymnasium; refined homeatmosphere; gentleman. Circle 6-2155.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, quiet, warm; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportation. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th (11-B)—Large corner, lavatory, adjoining bath; all transportation; private family; gentlemen.

N. Y. C., 521 W. 112 (Apt. 41)—Double, suitable business couple; running water, 2 closets, adjacent bath.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., near Washington Park—Large sunny, comfortable room with American adult family; kitchen privileges. Williams 3551.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, excellent food; 3 baths, heat each room; loving hospitalities; open all year, $15; booklet. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sats.; exceptionally light, windows each room. 18 East 41st St. LE. 2-1798.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41)—Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO. Packers and Movers—ASP. 4651, Brookline, Mass.

Storage for Household Goods. Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—COUPLE AS CARETAKERS—Large Christian Science church in Greater New York. State experience and qualifications. Write Box F-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING SALESMAN. BROWN & BIGELOW offer an immediate contract to 1 or 2 qualified salesmen. Our holiday sales are large and our 1943 sample lines will soon be available. Sales opportunities for gift and advertising ideas best in years. Our government approved poster advertising program also makes for large earnings. Compensation on weekly commission basis and bonus. This can mean your permanent sale opportunity for year-round selling. Man selected will be given adequate training and assistance. Phone MR. HOLMES, HAN. 5432, Saturday morning or Monday, between 10 and 4, for interview. Room 814, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston.

JANITOR. Apartment house, good apartment supplied. Apply to Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept. STATE STREET TRUST CO. Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

LINOTYPE OPERATOR HAND COMPOSITOR. COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash St., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON	
PROD MGRS & ASSTS: Machshop exp	$3500-6000
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APPRAISERS: Power plant exp	Arr
ACCTS; COST ACCTS; CLERKS	Arr
CLERKS: Nites & days, good figurers	Arr
SALES: Industrials, drugs, food	Arr
OFFICE BOYS: Several openings	$15-25
TYPIST-BILLER: Rapid	$30

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE GRADUATES. Young woman with background of several years' successful business or professional experience interested in training for casualty insurance underwriting. Write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERT fingerwaver and manicurist wanted. Address 73 West 55th St., N. Y. C. Telephone Circle 5-8979.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE. All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send post-card for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

MIDDLE-AGED woman, companion semi-invalid lady, help housework; good home. Smith, 26 Warren Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. TU. 3-3797-W.

RELIABLE woman wanted December 1st for couple in kitchenette apartment on Beacon Hill; part time only—to come in early morning to get breakfast and clean, again to get dinner in evening (no lunch), from Monday morning through Friday evening. Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELEMENTARY supervisor, 60, wishes position for duration; M. A. supervision Columbia Univ. Studied also at Harvard and Chicago Univ. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED trained teacher, kindergarten grades and infant care, desires position in school or home, governess or tutor; would travel. "M," 60 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 2780-J.

PRACTICAL nurse, Christian Scientist, willing to go anywhere and be generally useful. Box 50, R. 38, 26 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE bookkeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales, accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK wanted to take home, first-class colored laundress; Prot.; refs. J. BAKER, 137-33 Kalmia Street, Flushing, N. Y. FL. 3-3460.

YOUNG WOMAN (Christian Scientist), nursing experience, desires position as companion, 5 or 6 days, daytime only. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—A few very nice pieces, including a Pembroke table, a beautiful highboy, also several Currier & Ives prints. 17 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010. Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

OLDS business coupe '36, mileage 35,000, 5 ex. tires, heater, radio, good upholstery, $300. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1866, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

"May I Serve You?" NANCY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE 2226 Coney Island Ave. DEwey 9-9186

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors. Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned. 30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DESK SPACE

DESK SPACE, $10.00 month, mail and telephone service $3.50 month. Hub 0546. Commercial Group, 93 Federal Street, Boston.

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns. Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

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STILL FLOUNDERING? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for consultation. Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison Avenue, New York. MU 2-0253.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Thanksgiving Suggestions: ROASTING PANS, PUDDING STEAMERS, PYREXWARE, CARVING SETS. R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc. 444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK. "The Home for Your Dollars The Dollars for Your Home" PHONE ARLINGTON 3780. Shares in November Series Now on Sale. 699 Mass. Ave. Arl. 7380

BOSTON

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D. W. DUNN CO. Moving and Storage. 46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

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MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roslindale

Kem-Tone. The wonder cold water paint. Gal. 2.98, Qt. .98. We Carry Armstrong Quaker Linoleum. CENTRE HARDWARE CO. 4166 Washington St., Roslindale; 2035 Centre St., West Roxbury; 10 High St., East Dedham

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Storey & Co. A Large Selection of All Wool Dresses 16.95 and 19.95. 128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO Hattie Marks Beauty Studio. 232 MAIN STREET Tel. 2380

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work. ZORIC. White Star Laundry Co. TEL. 4700 480 MAIN STREET

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine. BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET. 157 Main Street Phone 2900

Edgar's. BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE. 195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

PORTER'S for WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES. 224-229 MAIN STREET

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Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1 Jack J. Springer. Springer's FLOWER SHOP AT WASHINGTON SQ. Nite Phone BIG. 5536. 1625 BEACON STREET

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS. 483 Centre St., Newton Las 6084. Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

Flowers. F. E. PALMER, Florist. ESTABLISHED 1886. A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory. 131 Newton Street Longwood 2300. We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS. Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant. Call ASPinwall 6060 For Prompt Service. Main Office and Plant 374 Boylston Street

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Winter-tex Overcoats $42.50 to $50.00. Harvard Cooperative Society. Harvard Square

Fiske's ICE CREAM—CANDY LUNCHEONS—DINNERS. HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE KIRkland 8681. 833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE LASell 2183

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE 2.98 Gal. 98c Quart. RUSSELL R. CAMERON 26 Brattle Street TRO. 6700

Anniversary Sale of FURS. See our large selections Mink Coats, Jap Mink Coats, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). from $250 to $150. Mink Muskrat Coats, Persian Lambs, Gray and Black at very reasonable prices. SWARTZ BROTHERS EXCLUSIVE CUSTOM FURRIERS 610 MASS. AVE. CAMB.

See WILLIAM E. LIMRIC for All Forms of Insurance. Office 40 Broad St., Boston, HUB. 8080. Home Normandie Road Dover, Tel. 179. "Building a Business on Service"

Every Purchase Counts. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products. Fresh Baked Goods Daily. ANDERSON'S MARKET. Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS. H. E. TOLMAN, Manager. Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass. Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen. Half Large—Half Small. We do all kinds of dry cleansing. Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co. Established in 1884. Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass. Distributors of Cities Service Products, Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils, Cleercoal, New England Coke. PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way." Dedham Custom Laundry. DEDHAM 0100. Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A choice selection of outstanding Winter Millinery to wear with your nice Winter coat. Fur trims, Gay colors, or one that is simple but distinctive. Only one of a kind. Price $2.98 up. SPILLANE MILLINERY 550 Main Street

NEW HAMILTON WATCHES $41.25 up (tax included). Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. Silver. F. W. RICE 350 MAIN STREET

SPOTS & CO. Curtains, Rugs, Spreads, Winter Coats, Suits, and Dresses should be cleaned for the Winter. Delivery or Cash and Carry Service. 256 WATER STREET

Fitchburg Savings Bank. Interest Payable Quarterly January, April, July, October 1st. 745 MAIN STREET 119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon. 15 Elm Street—Street Floor. All Lines of Beauty Culture. Tel. 2820

helen's For Christmas. A complete line of beautiful underwear. Why not buy early? 331 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1942. The Department Store of the North Shore. Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent. All Kinds of Insurance. 318 Main Street Tel. 6755 Greenfield Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN Meats and Groceries. Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street. Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof" We advise you to buy your Anti-Freeze now. Supply may be limited. Mobilgas. GREEN & DREWETT 7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Munchy dog food. Ellison Coal & Grain Co. 15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

MITCHELL & COMPANY MERRIMACK STREET. CHRISTMAS CARDS 50 for $1.00. Your Name Imprinted. Stationery Department

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO. Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process. Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL NEW WOOL Overcoats by Hart Schaffner & Marx. Top Quality $42.50 $47.50 $60.00. GERROS' MEN'S SHOP Opposite Post Office

HINGHAM

Bickfords for Gifts. Christmas Cards and Wrappings, Christmas Crèche, Pottery and Glassware, Costume Jewelry, Lamps and Shades, Toys. 118 North Street Tel. 0180-0121

Sue's Beauty Shop. Expert Stylist. Specializes in Soft, Lustrous Permanents from 7.50 up to 15.00. Open Every Day. 110 North Street Tel. Hing. 0581

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here! Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes. NAPOLEON BAIL Shoe Store and Repair Factory 168 High Street

THE REAL BABY SHOP. Everything for the baby—up to 10 years old. Shower and Pre-Holiday Gifts. 262 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Warm Winter Coat at Cherry & Webb's at a Savings Price

Weiner's 43rd Anniversary Sale of Fur Coats. Savings from 20 to 25%. 276 ESSEX STREET

Complete Stock of NEW FALL SHOES Now Ready. WALK-OVER SHOP 275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

Bateman's New Store Sale. This week and next. Specials in every corner of the store. Now at 1725 Massachusetts Ave. (Next to Liggett's)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326. Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats. Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc. Chevrolet—Oldsmobile. Used Cars With an O K That Counts. COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars. Authorized GULF Dealer. 39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

The Paul Revere Shop and Annex. 1837 Massachusetts Avenue. CHRISTMAS CARDS. Miniature Games for Servicemen. Books and Games for Children. Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Christmas Merchandise Now Being Displayed. "Buy early for a better selection" Yardley—Old Spice—Rubinstein's Toiletries. Cameras—Billfolds, etc. Complete stock now available. THEATRE PHARMACY, INC. 1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064

LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke. LOWELL GAS CO.

It is time to select your THANKSGIVING CARDS. A fine selection is awaiting you at Donaldson's. 75 Merrimack St., on the Sunny Side. LOWELL, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-3240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN W. FRASER at the TALBOT CLOTHING CO. LOWELL. Ready with Stoneface Overcoats, Alpadora Overcoats

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY. CHRISTMAS GIFTS for Men in Service. Our specially arranged section on the Main Floor has all the things he'll need. See them.

Cherry and Webb's. WARTIME STORE HOURS. Mondays 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Tuesdays through Fridays 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil. Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328. E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Furnishings for Your Bedroom, Living Room, Dining Room, Rugs. You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need. W. B. GIFFORD 97-99 Market Street

New Quaker Lace Table Cloths. Authoritative reproductions of century old lace treasures. We suggest that you buy them now for Christmas Gifts, later on. Size 72x90. $5.98. Goddard Bros. Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737 Lynn, Massachusetts. The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

GORDON rayon stockings $1.00 to $1.35. hosiery, street floor. T. W. ROGERS CO

FLOWERS. William Miller & Sons 1888—FLORISTS—1942. 884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN TEL. LYNN 2-1560. "We Solicit Your Patronage"

Duofold Underwear as advertised in Saturday Evening Post, warmth without weight. Two layers give insulation. No wool next to skin. Union Suits, all models, $5.00. Shirt and Drawers $2.75 each. M. A. ROBERTS 128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington. FAMOUS FOR GLOVES

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc. Launderers and Cleansers. 83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

New Fall Style Shoes For the Entire Family. X-RAY FITTING. J. MUSINSKY & SONS 292 BROAD STREET

STACKPOLES General Electric Radios. Victor, Columbia and Decca Records. 27 MARKET ST. LY 2-5348

The Parisian DRY CLEANSING CO. INC. Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage. 391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

Wedding Gifts. Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride at Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR STERN Diamond Merchant and Jeweler. Union, Corner Buffum Street

MALDEN

HIGGINS Shoes for the Entire Family. Enna Jetticks $5—$6.50. 144 Pleasant Street Mal. 1487

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous Name" SHOES
SPECIAL BUY

Sorry we can't mention the manufacturer but we have a new shipment of famous name walking shoes that regularly sell for $10.95 up.
OUR PRICE $3.95, $4.95
Some at $6.95
"THE FINEST SHOES FROM THE FINEST SOURCES"
BARRY'S SHOE STORE
60 Exchange St. Tel. Malden 1245

Clifford's
Furniture Specialists
Since 1880
CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.
Five Large Floors
MALDEN SQUARE, MALDEN
WAKEFIELD SQUARE, WAKEFIELD
MEDFORD SQUARE, MEDFORD

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Mal. 6245

Today and Saturday Only
JOSLIN'S WONDER DAYS
Now a 2-Day Event

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

MARLBORO

STAN'S SERVICE STATION
Firestone Products
For Fall and Winter
Let us prepare your car for winter.
Expert Service
Anti-Freeze Batteries
192 Main Street Tel. 2010

Silver's Kiddie Shop
Complete Infants' and Children's Outfitters
223 Main Street, Marlboro
Phone Marlboro 1550

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Arrow Shirts, Ties and Underwear
Interwoven Socks, Stetson Hats, Jantzen Sweaters, Windbreakers and Warm Jackets for Work or Sport
O'BRIEN'S
Opposite Medford Theatre
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
MYSTIC 5080

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
882 Main Street MELrose 2500

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Have You Tried Our
Homogenized Milk?
Customers Prefer It
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the cream is evenly thoroughly permanently distributed throughout the milk.
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY 0610

HIGHLANDS SERVICE STATION
Corner Franklin and Tremont
JENNEY

Select Your
Christmas Gifts and Toys
Buy early. Use our "put away" plan.
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0061 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Place Your Order for Personal
Christmas Cards
NOW at
HUTCHINSON'S
SAVE 10%
Send for Christmas Book Catalog, no charge.

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
SAVING
An Old American Custom
A Modern Wartime Necessity
NEWTON Savings BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL•COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

Main Office Big. 0000 Lon. 0000 Lon. 0000 Big. 0000
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
129 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
300 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7306

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Wool Filled Comforters
$5.00
Covered with fast color figured sateen with matching solid color back.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Shop
ENGLAND BROS.
for
Christmas Gifts
Don't delay! Buy it today! Carry it away!

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's to YOUR advantage . . . and ours . . . to
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IN NOVEMBER
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 37 Temple Street

Pittsburgh Paints
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds — Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
6 HAVEN ST. Tel. Rea. 1141 READING

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1095-6-7
"FIX IT"
Keep everything in good condition. Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors—Weather Strips—Metal and Wood.

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

SPRINGFIELD

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751. Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1333 Hancock St.

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1384
GEO. I. KELLY

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4529

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WINCHESTER

WINTON'S
Hardware and Paints
Kitchenware
Lignophol Floor Finish
5-7 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester
Tel. 0685

PHILIP CHITEL COMPANY
Winchester's Store for Men
MICHAELS-STERN
Suits—Topcoats—Overcoats
Tweeds—Worsteds—Flannels
Sportcoats and Slacks
Arrow Shirts Stetson Hats
Interwoven Socks McGregor Sportswear
6 MT. VERNON ST., WINCHESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

ELECTRICIANS

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
HAROLD TAYLOR
Lilliput, Parkstone, Canford Cliffs 430

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 46, Hyde Road.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FRENCH ORGAN (Harmonium), 13 stops, 1 manual, knee swells, expression stop. Write 69, Holland Rd., Harlesden, London, N. W. 10.

POST WANTED

WORKING pupil, boy (18), seeks vacancy on mixed farm; home amenities and supervision essential. Box 1701, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES—Required in January, resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, to teach French to Higher Certificate standard with subsidiary Latin; Burnham scale; Government Pension Scheme. Apply Headmistress, Claremont School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

WANTED TO BUY

STARTLINGLY HIGH CASH PRICES paid for Home Ciné Projectors, 16mm. Sound or Silent, also 8 and 9.5mm. These are still urgently wanted—please release yours. We can afford to pay higher prices than anyone. Also still wanted Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras, enlargers and binoculars. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Looking for a Job? A House?
An Apartment? Repair Service?
A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name ____________
Street ____________
City ____________ State ____________

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
New and Standard Books

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans

TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2068

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons LTD
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

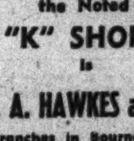
SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—

BRIGHTON	HAILSHAM
HASTINGS	BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE	WEYMOUTH
LEWES	BATH
YEOVIL	WINCHESTER

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil Spares
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL



SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
433 GLOUCESTER ROAD (Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
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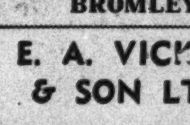

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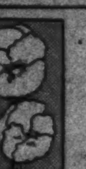
4-7

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY (Continued)



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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Compromise

At Great Falls, Mont., ten county jail prisoners petitioned commissioners to let them remove all bars for scrap. "Return our hacksaws," they said, "and we will tend to the rest." The commissioners compromised. They donated the hacksaws to the scrap drive—Quote.

His Business

"Brown succeeds where others fail."

"How interesting. What's his business?"

"He's an auctioneer at bankrupt sales."

Just a Fad

When Charles Laughton, actor and beachcomber, signed his first contract with Paramount he was dazzled by the generous terms—so dazzled that he asked Adolph Zukor, Paramount chief, if the figures were correct.

"Perfectly correct," Zukor assured him.

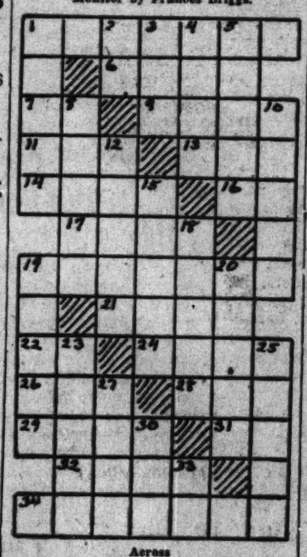
"But I don't understand," muttered Laughton in bewilderment. "I've been acting for years and I never received half this amount. Why do you pay me so much?"

Confronted for the first time with this line of reasoning, Zukor himself was stumped.

"To be perfectly frank," he replied, somewhat puzzled, "I don't understand it myself. But there seems to be a fad for actors nowadays."—Milwaukee Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



Across

1—Western part of what country is called the "South American Switzerland"?
6—What is a French city on Orne River?
7—Average (abbr.)
9—What is the block in the center of a wheel?
11—Slight taste.
13—Stripling.
14—What is anything used in a vocation?
16—What State of U. S. exceeds all others in per capita industrial output (abbr.)?
17—Sly glance is what?
19—What species of elephant lived in the stone age?
21—"— are born great, — achieve greatness, and — have greatness thrust upon 'em."
22—Post meridian (abbr.)
24—Nearest.
26—What is an enactment of a legislative body?
28—What is the propelling sweep of a vessel?
29—In certain song, "Mavourneen" is invited to return to what place?
31—What is a river of southern China?
32—What bird stopped a quarrel over a rattle?
34—What was former title of Turkish viceroys in Egypt?

Down

1—If you emulated the fictitious Baron Munchausen, you would be apt to do what?
2—Library of Congress (abbr.)
3—What was first name of author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"?
4—What is flesh of a calf used for food?
5—What is an alloy of steel and nickel?
8—Who is in love with Duke Orsino in "Twelfth Night"?
10—What was first name of author of "The Fruit of the Tree"?
12—What "are made by fools like me"?
15—What kind of pie is often topped with a meringue?
18—What is a man's slipper named after a Shakespearean character?
19—What tree is associated with the term "sugaring off"?
20—Mariposa Peninsula is in what State of U. S.?
23—What stage and screen star is married to Florence Eldridge?
25—What is a part of a stomach of a ruminant used as an article of food?
27—What is metal in the form of a thread?
30—Who is one of three fishermen in Field's "Dutch Lullaby"?
33—West Indies (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Other Familiar Metal Is As Heavy as Lead?

The popular expression, "As heavy as lead," might give rise to an idea that lead was the heaviest common metal. This, however, is not the case. Lead is quite heavy having a specific gravity of about 11.4 (11.4 times as heavy as water) but several other metals are heavier, including mercury (13.6); gold (19.3); and platinum (21.5). Certain less familiar metals, such as osmium and iridium, are even heavier than platinum.

How "Flowers of Ice" May Be Seen?

John Tyndall, in his book on Heat, describes an interesting method of observing the crystalline structure of ice.

A sheet of clear natural ice (artificial ice will not do) is placed where the transparent slide should be in a magic lantern and the image focused on a screen. The heat of the lantern causes the ice crystals to break down, and they disintegrate in the inverse order to that in which they are formed.

As a result tiny six-rayed cavities begin to appear and enlarge,

"Flowers of Ice." From a sketch in John Tyndall's book, "Heat."

looking like six-petaled flowers on the screen, while other cavities in the ice develop in beautiful fern-like forms. In short order the whole screen is filled with lovely "flowers of ice," a sight long to be remembered by those who observe the experiment.

W. P. Keasbey

Suspicious Quislings

A Norwegian newspaper article on botany has the Quislings puzzled, for it speaks of a "German weed of the umbelliferous class, a great nuisance to get rid of, but excellent food for pigs."

Juvenile Section of Monitor Camera Club's Album

Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

"It Gets in My Ears!"

Fred E. Vincent, New York City

Boy and "His Best Friend"

John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Tea for Three

Daily Anecdote

Sobering Experience

"It's experience like this," once explained Theodore Thomas, America's pioneer orchestral conductor, "that keep a man humble." And then he related the following incident:

In his early days, Mr. Thomas devoted much of his time to fiddling and composition. One day he was reading a small German newspaper published in a small village near Chicago, when he discovered the following advertisement:

Professor Wood, Director and Composer
Music Arranged
Personal Arranger for Theodore Thomas

Thomas decided to test the abilities of his self-appointed arranger, and accordingly sent him the lead sheet of a new Thomas waltz and asked what he would charge to arrange it for orchestra. Naturally he signed a fictitious name. A few days later he received the following reply:

"Your letter and mss. at hand. Have tried your waltz. Will arrange it for fifteen dollars—or will write you a better one for five."

Coal Production

The 1942 production of bituminous coal in the United States is expected to reach approximately 560,000,000 tons, and that of anthracite more than 58,000,000 tons.

A Civilian Debt

Atlanta, Ga.

One local merchant is convinced that not all boys who join the Navy forget their civilian debts while they sail the briny deep, although they could legally do so if they chose.

The merchant referred to, a jewelry and luggage shop operator doing a credit business, received a remittance from a sailor stationed at the Navy Cantonment Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii, on an account they had about given up collecting, at least for the duration. Obviously no grammarian, penman or speller, the sailor nevertheless put over the fact in his brief but welcome letter that he was enclosing $13.75 to pay off his obligation, incurred before he joined up. He added that although he felt sure this was the right amount, if it was not, to let him know. He closed by expressing thanks for the merchant's kindness in trusting him.

A Verse for Today . . .

I thank thee, and praise thee, O thou God of my fathers, who hast given me wisdom and might.
—DAN. 2:23

That Man Kaiser

. . . The practices which are commonplace today were considered impossible yesterday. Tomorrow we will do better. —Henry J. Kaiser

NEWS ITEM — ROME — Italian submarine commander is decorated for claiming he sunk 2 U.S. battleships.

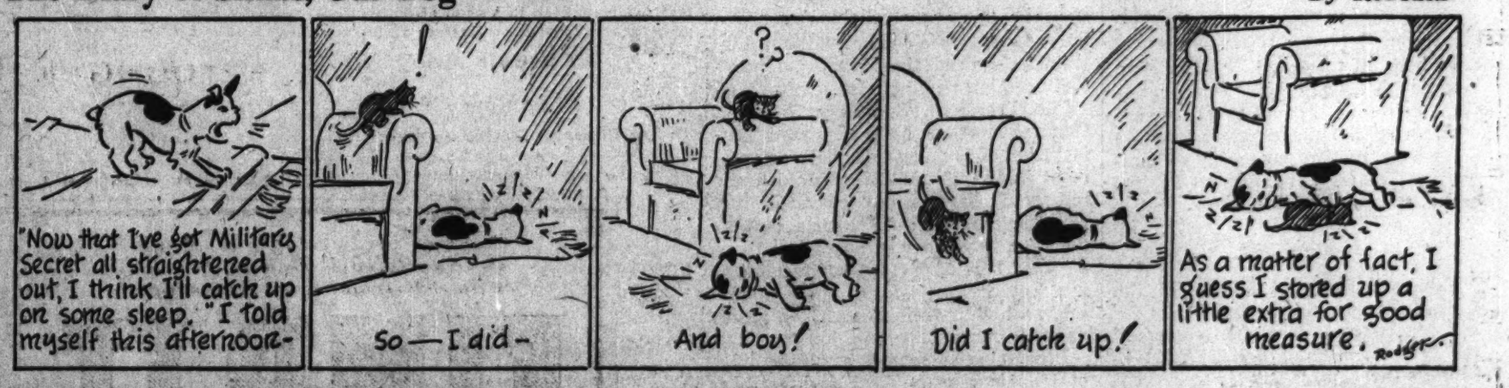
(P.S.—WHAT HE REALLY DID WAS TRY TO HIT A SMALL BRITISH CORVETTE AND A BRITISH TANKER.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Day of Reckoning*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Z—Z-Z

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Professor, How Could You?*

By THE HAGERS

"This dust I swept off Highway Two, We'll now unload at Drakeville 'U.'"

Professor Widgeon will extract The rubber particles," Jack quacked.

"And when the bits are all congealed, At least six tires it should yield."

"A grain of radium, my friend, Took tons," said Widgeon, "of pitchblende."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rommel on the Run

Not simply to chase Marshal Rommel around in the desert but to destroy his forces—that is the primary aim of the United Nations in North Africa. Rommel on the run remains a dangerous man.

But short of the ultimate assurance of success, a great promise seems to be materializing in the dust and smoke of battle. It could mean *the* turning point of the war had been reached.

Without several contributory factors the offensive in Egypt could not have taken place at this time. However, it is not the factors, but the decision to employ them in such concentration at one given point that reveals how close the turning point of the war may be.

This decision implies not only a shift from the defensive to the offensive in Egypt but the probable shift to the offensive in the entire strategy of the United Nations.

What the decision to take the offensive in Africa may signify is best understood by contrasting the military necessities of the British Commonwealth with those of Germany, as the editor of the British publication, The Nineteenth Century and After, does in the October issue:

> The Germans must, because of their central situation, always endeavor to avert every conceivable encircling coalition. . . . The Germans, therefore, always will . . . take the offensive. . . . For final victory they depend on their initial striking power.
>
> The English, with their immensely long overseas communications, their vast scattered Empire, and their highly vulnerable island realm, must think initially in terms of the general defensive.

Britain's is always a global strategy then—initially defensive—and the United Nations, confronted with global warfare, shared that strategy. They could not sanguinely pass to the offensive at any point until many widely scattered points were reasonably well held, against Japan as well as Germany. This means that their problems have been enormous as compared with those of the Nazis.

The decision to attempt the shift to a general offensive by way of Africa may have been made even while United Nations hopes seemed dark and while their military moves seemed feeble. For months, now, mystery and speculation, but no real answers, have accompanied American arms manufacture. Arms output was believed to be enormous, but its effect was apparently nil. Nil, that is, until the offensive against Rommel began with businesslike slugging, and a spirit that was reported to be something new under the United Nations sun.

Marshal Smuts, whose speech to the British Parliament seems like the cue for the African offensive, conceives of the Mediterranean area not simply as a link in Commonwealth and United Nations communications, but as a *base*. If this coincides with the thinking of the top strategists of the United Nations, it forecasts a relentless effort to continue the present advance not only until the Axis is driven out of Africa but until the northern shores of the Mediterranean also are invaded.

Success in this undertaking would confront Hitler not with a two-front but a potential three-front war. The massive British manpower in Britain itself and its considerable augmentation by American forces in Ireland will make sizable Nazi withdrawals from France extremely risky. And considerable withdrawals from Russia would seem equally dangerous to Nazi hopes. The effect of the United Nations going on the offensive will thus be to transfer to Nazi shoulders many of the problems which always accompany defensive strategy.

That Hitler has been preparing to assume such problems was indicated in his hold-what-we-have speech. But that he is prepared or ever can be, to hold Russia to the east and the British and American forces on both the west and already troubled southeast is more than doubtful. The very value of the Mediterranean area promises a severe fight for it. That the United Nations started it may mean that they have a lot more than an African success on their minds.

Toward the Peace We Want

This newspaper's devotion to the cause of world order under law did not begin with the series of articles on "The World We Want," nor did it end with that series. One of the touchstones for the conduct of The Christian Science Monitor has always been the conviction that the natural relationship of nations, as of men, is that of brotherhood.

When the fatherhood of God is spiritually understood, this brotherhood will find complete expression. Meanwhile, human efforts to organize world society on a broader basis, and to infuse national and international politics with more generous impulses, require of us all an increased perception of problems and opportunities confronting mankind in its present phase of spiritual progress.

The effort to understand international questions is one application of the moral demand implied in the Biblical statement: "Blessed is he that seeth his brother's need. . . ." The response to the series on "The World We Want" shows newspaper readers more and more aware of this fact—an extremely important fact in international affairs. It shows them also more aware of their own need for a better understanding of their country's position in a world where interdependence has become a pivotal factor.

To help fill this need The Christian Science Monitor will continue — through frequent articles and reports under a special peace-aims editorship —the constructive endeavor so eminently illustrated in the series just ended.

George M.

Taking a fragment of one of the United States Army's bugle calls for a theme, George M. Cohan composed the favorite song of the A. E. F. in World War One, "Over There." That was only one in a long list of achievements to the credit of George M., as his friends called him. His great accomplishment, so far as theatergoers were concerned, was his habitual adherence to wholesome types of songs and plays.

Asked once to express his opinion of a fad for unwholesome stage entertainments he said: "I don't believe in them. I don't like them, and don't try to write them. They will quickly go out of fashion, so why should I try?" His sincerity is attested by his record.

He was a bit out of fashion himself, at times, with his zest for patriotism. George M. thought it all right to salute the Stars and Stripes in peacetime as well as when the country was at war. So he could sing his song, "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy," and wave a flag while he capered, even in the face of disapproving spectators; for he was "doing his stuff" his own way, and he knew his wholeheartedness would bring a smile to the grimmest faces after he had worked on their possessors for an hour or so. And so he received the rare honor of having a movie made about his life while he could still go and see it.

For fifty years he helped to entertain the theatergoing public, in plays written by himself and others. Always the tempo of his productions was fast, always their quality was clean. There was no praise he cherished more than the general acknowledgment that his offerings were good family entertainment.

No Restrictions

The O'Daniel amendment prohibiting use of 'teen-age men in combat until they have had at least a year's training is unfortunate. It tends to conjure up an unwarranted public distrust of the Army's attitude toward training. Certainly experience thus far has not indicated any uncontrollable Army impulse to rush into combat without due training. Indeed the Russians almost daily remind us otherwise.

The President, Secretary Stimson, General Marshall have all stated that inclusion of Senator O'Daniel's amendment in the 18- and 19-year-old draft bill would hamper prosecution of the war. They are correct. For certain tasks, men can be trained in much less than a year. Use of a few younger men in a motorized unit, for example, might release highly trained men for more valuable service.

Proper use of men is a matter only officers close to the scene and familiar both with the men and the tasks can logically decide. The responsibility for training and making the best use of their men in winning the war must be left in their hands. It is reasonable to believe on the basis of past experience that the 'teen-age boys will get at least a year's training before going into combat—unless an emergency demands otherwise. And if an emergency should arise it would be patent folly to have the Army's hands tied by law.

For that reason the House should remove the O'Daniel amendment.

Our Readers Say—

Nurseries and Housing for Defense Families

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Room after room and building after building has been turned over to the Army for recreational purposes. It is a fine thing but I am sure that most of our fighting boys would rather forgo a lot of this if they thought it would help provide a place to live for the wife and baby left behind; for after all it is mothers and children they are fighting for.

Mothers who work in defense factories are fighting for their country and certainly they should be provided with a place for themselves and children to live in decently.

It would seem under the circumstances that if churches and clubs could turn some of their rooms into day nurseries, it would be the most useful work they could undertake.

We have thousands of rooms for saloons and thousands of trucks to haul liquor to weaken our manpower but we do not provide enough rooms for mothers and babies to sleep in; neither do we have enough trucks to haul milk to feed these babies. We face a shortage and possible rationing of milk due to lack of labor on the farms yet there are enough able-bodied men and women behind the liquor bars to provide all the labor the farmers need. Even though the manufacture of liquor has been ordered stopped, there is enough on hand to last many years.

There is no talk of rationing alcoholic beverages or tobacco, but there is plenty of talk about rationing milk and other foods; not because there is a real shortage of food but because of the shortage of labor. Labor could so easily be provided by the discontinuance of harmful and nonessential industries. Leaving aside the moral issue and considering the all-out war effort, every able-bodied man and woman should spend all of his effort toward the goal of victory, rather than work for something that is harmful to the Nation. Should we deprive our boys and girls of precious school hours in order to harvest crops when there are still plenty of able-bodied men at work in bar rooms? Certainly here is a problem that is up to all of us who want to build and help our Nation, now and for the future.

Riverside, Calif. HAZEL J. FRISTAD

"Getting Down to Brass Tacks"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope you will continue to emphasize in your editorials the necessity of the War Planning Boards getting down to brass tacks and concentrating on a program for winning the war in terms of concrete programs with definite objectives. Nothing but harm can come of talk of a twelve-million-man army unless at the same time plans capable of realization are made as to where they are to be used, how they are to be transported, and how the remainder of us are to keep them and ourselves supplied, and the ends which are to be attained.

I am no armchair strategist, I know nothing of military tactics, but I do know something of what it means to supply and keep working groups of a thousand men, since I am an engineer and have handled groups of men. Few of our Major and Lieutenant Generals have had much more experience than that in the field of supply. There are hundreds of civilians who are better able to make decisions on supply problems that some of the Army field officers—such men as Nelson and Jeffers, who fortunately are now in positions of authority.

There is not one of us but is willing to sacrifice anything to shorten the war by a day, to carry it through to the bitter end, but in so doing we wish the very best leaders we can get. Criticism can only come from civilian sources. The Army states it believes in offense, but it is sending a thousand steel helmets to Denver, an act of defense, a folly if it delays by a pound the sending of goods to Russia. Must every locality be made absolutely safe before a second front can be established? We hear of adequate planes being made available in South America, in Panama; of ships carrying concrete for Honolulu. Does anyone really suppose that if we attack somewhere, that in the immediate future Japan or Germany will have leisure for a successful invasion of those points?

During the coming year we may be able to move two million men abroad. That will be better than we did in the last war. There must be then a million or more men now in service who won't get in the fighting zone for eighteen months yet. Do you think they will be happy and with high morale eighteen months from now? Air corps and officers, yes; most of them are having as much to learn as they can absorb and a learning man is never dissatisfied. But the foot slogger? Morale is what we will need to win; we have the power but each ill-considered or fumbled plan, even in a good cause, will be as bad as a defeat. SUMNER P. WING

Denver, Colo.

"Tax Money"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel that no amount of taxes can be sufficient to pay our gratitude for this country. Having traveled extensively abroad, I can first appreciate the efficiency, law, order, and protection of the United States. Certainly we want to support this righteous government and are happy to share in the glorious privileges extended. ROSE BAKER

New York

Relief and the Income Tax

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If this incredible tax on incomes of over $12.00 a week goes through, how about the reliefers receiving from $15.00 a week up, and the men on relief projects who are paid a weekly wage far above that?

Do they pay any taxes?

KATHARINE METCALF ROOF

Provincetown, Mass.

Global Talk

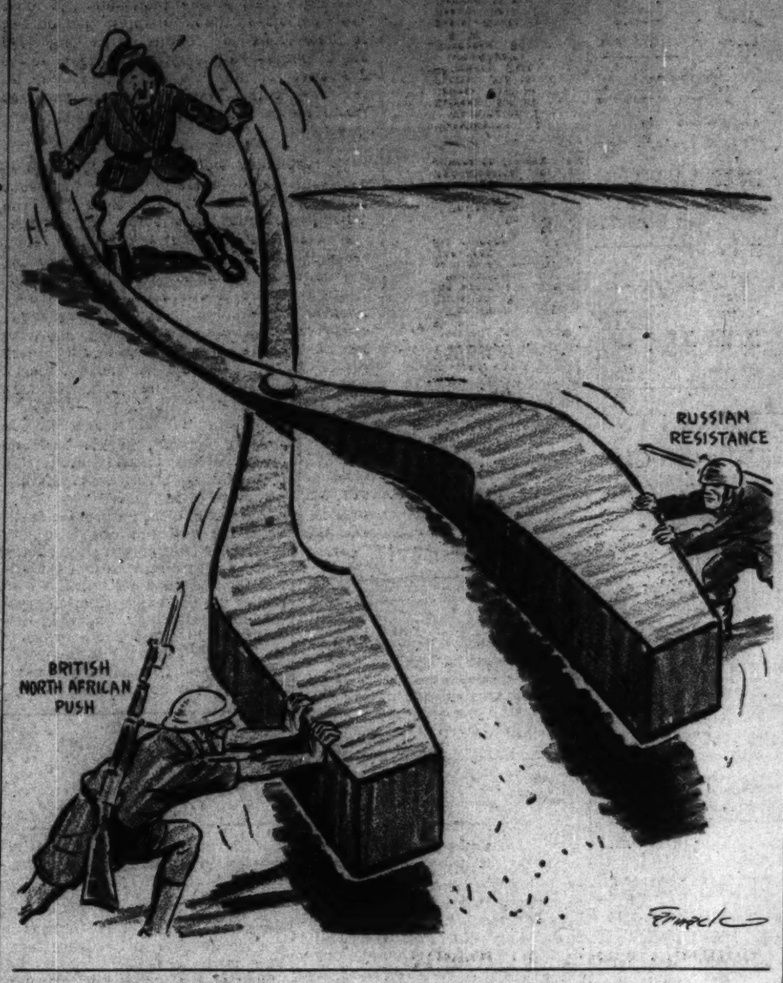
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

About Willkie's speech: A lot of service men have been thinking that way for some time. Let's have more of that kind of talk.

Norfolk, Va. JOHN O. BROSTRUP

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Will He Be Caught in His Own Pincers?



Down the Middle of the Road

What Kind of Republicans?

By Erwin D. Canham

A good deal of American and world history will depend on the kind of Republican Party that has come into resurgence. Will it be a party of Willkie and of Saltonstall, or of Fish and Brooks? Or will it be somewhere in between, with Dewey?

The question cannot be answered out of hand. But it should be marked down in flaming letters that the new Republican Party will not proceed to control, nor will it retain the power, it has now captured, unless it accurately reflects public thinking.

On Tuesday, the Republicans were the channel for inevitable and well-founded dissatisfaction with the progress of the war. They also reaped the natural reaction which was bound to come after so many years of Roosevelt rule. They reflected the emergence, at long last, of a number of capable leaders.

But as things stand today, the Republicans do not have a co-ordinated policy nor a single official leadership. Wendell L. Willkie is "titular leader"—a designation that doesn't amount to much. On one side of him are Republicans, including many who were elected this week, who dislike Mr. Willkie almost as much as they do the President. On the other side are a number of capable leaders who follow Mr. Willkie's own thinking. At least three of them sit in important gubernatorial chairs. Others are in the Senate and a few in the House. And then there are other Republicans who are not at the Fish-Brooks extreme, or the Willkie side. Will they go with Thomas E. Dewey?

* * *

Between these Republican factions there is very little real cohesion save the useful cement of opposition. Such groups could be kept more or less together by powerful leadership, just as President Roosevelt has combined equally dissident Democrats. As long as they remain an opposition minority, the Republicans can stay somewhat united. But even a Presidential nomination, not to mention a campaign, would put their present kind of cohesiveness to a serious strain.

Thus it becomes imperative for the Republicans to formulate a policy with some significance in it. The Republican National Committee, headed by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and staffed with a number of former America Firsters, is not now a promising body. The Republicans in Congress are a varied group, with a powerful nucleus of Old Guard leaders and bitter-end oppositionists and natural isolationists among them.

Yet there are several thoroughly promising individual G. O. P. leaders returned to office this week. One of them would make a good Presidential nominee. But what kind of party would he have behind him? That is the perennial question that the Republicans must answer within the next two years.

Thomas E. Dewey probably has the best opportunity of any of those elected this week to prove his mettle. Governor of the great Empire State, he is already on the footstool of the Presidency. What has been vague and ambiguous in his career hitherto—and that has been one of his great shortcomings—can now be made definite. Mr. Dewey's political, economic, and international views have always been very far-ranging and sometimes genuinely daring, but they have not always been clear and consistent. Now, in actual office, they can be clarified. And the people can judge.

* * *

Mr. Willkie, though not one of the direct beneficiaries of Tuesday's voting, also has his chance to prove his right to leadership of the Republican Party. He has had in the past the warm support of such men as Raymond E. Baldwin, newly re-elected Governor of Connecticut, and of Harold Stassen. There is also the strong portent of Clare Boothe Luce and the vast unpredictable influence of the Time-Life-Fortune world viewpoint in national affairs. Moreover, numerous Republicans like Governor Saltonstall are potential Willkie collaborators. Indeed, the Willkie faction within the G. O. P. seems definitely strengthened. But it will not control the Republicans in Congress, nor will it necessarily have a strong lien on convention votes in 1944.

Of course, Governors Saltonstall and Stassen, not to mention John W. Bricker of Ohio and Earl Warren of California, have a full opportunity to show their own capacities. The stables are full of these not-so-dark horses. They constitute vigorous, intelligent and modernized Republican leadership.

But has the party really been relieved of its chief incubus? Is it ready for the future? Can the rank-and-file, especially in Congress, live up to the leadership? Or will such men as Representative Fish, Senator C. Wayland Brooks, and Representative Clare Hoffman—not to mention the many other former non-interventionists—take the results as a mandate for continued isolationism, at least when the war is over? Obviously, such men—now triumphantly vindicated at the polls—will not change their views overnight. They will support the war effort, but if a powerful separate peace offensive comes along, or when the question of postwar isolationism arises, they are bound to think that the voters want them to act in future as they did in the past.

And so the Republicans, tremendously fortified by the voters, face forward. But it is up to them—and to the solid patriotic, and high-minded citizenry who stand behind them—to make it a party of coherent, modernized, unselfish world-statesmanship.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Can I Do?

"What can I do to bring about a national resurrection? Why, I'm just one of millions, just an atom in these great United States," you may say to yourself.

It is with the individual that all ethical and spiritual awakening and resurrection must begin.

If each of us would quit all destructive activity springing from the emotions of jealousy, envy, hate, revenge and greed and turning our thought and energy into constructive channels, express ourselves in honesty, justice and kindliness, what a startling change would occur!—EDITH JOHNSON in the *Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City.

The Wide Horizon

A Cow, a Pig, and Some Chickens

By Haydn S. Pearson

According to the latest United States Census, 2,412,000 farmers had incomes of less than $800 in 1939. This included the value of everything produced for home use. There are about 6,300,000 farms in the Nation; therefore the problem of the low-income farmer is an important and perplexing part of the total farm picture. One practical and comparatively inexpensive way to solve the situation presents itself. It requires bold thinking, a frank facing of facts, and a willingness on the part of society to use its resources for the welfare of all.

In brief, as part of planning for winning the peace, America must include a workable blueprint for helping about two and a half million farm families to a better way of life. The fact is, the necessary foods for the United States can be produced on the 4,000,000 farms which return more than $800 annual income.

The answer is a clearer understanding of what constitutes subsistence farming, plus a realization that some 50,000,000 acres of land now included in farms will serve the Nation's needs better as forest land.

* * *

Subsistence farming, as progressive thinkers consider the term, does not mean an underprivileged way of life. It means using the resources of a small farm to supplement wages and salaries earned in industry, business, and professional fields. After the victory is won, tens of thousands of families will be ready for subsistence farming because of temporary lack of jobs or reduced wages. A great many of them have a farm background. Indeed, a limited survey taken recently by the writer indicates many families now earning high wages in defense industries are already planning their economic future along this line.

A thoughtful analysis of subsistence farming leads to five conclusions:

First, the location is important. The wage-earner must consider transportation. The actual distance has a bearing, but good bus or train service is essential whether the distance is three, five, or ten miles. If a private car is used, it is possible to live on a side road. Most areas in the North now have efficient winter-clearing of roads.

Second, the overhead expense must be kept to a reasonable figure. A rough rule is that each $1,000 of valuation adds $10 a month to the carrying charge, corresponding to the rent figure. Thus a $3,000 place means $30 a month cost, a $4,000 farm means $40 a month for interest on investment, taxes, insurance and maintenance.

Third, a subsistence farm should provide all the food possible for the farm family and the farm's livestock. Big gardens, a cow, flock of chickens, a pig—these can supply 75 per cent of the family's food. But, and repeated studies show this a vital point, the farm must raise all or most of the food for the livestock to have this percentage valid. This leads directly to the next point.

The soil must be reasonably good loam and there must be sufficient acreage.

* * *

Many families have found that one and two acres are not enough. It is enough for gardens and for a flock of poultry if one buys all the grain. The more successful subsistence farming, however, shows that several acres are needed. A good milk cow not only means cream, butter, and milk for the family; it means skim milk for the chickens and pig. An acre or two for hay, and an acre or more for field corn and oats means milk at a very low cost per quart. Good soil also is the determining factor in the last point.

The most successful subsistence farms develop one or more specialized cash crops. Sometimes these are sold at roadside stands, sometimes to special markets in urban centers. These crops may include small fruits, asparagus, sweet corn, green peas—the type of crop that brings a good price for highest quality. In many cases these specialized crops pay the year's carrying charges for the farm, plus a sum for other purposes.

In a century and a half the United States has changed from a farming nation to a people 75 per cent urban, 25 per cent agricultural. The native has already started on the next great socio-economic adjustment—that is, learning how to combine the best features of both country and urban opportunities.

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